BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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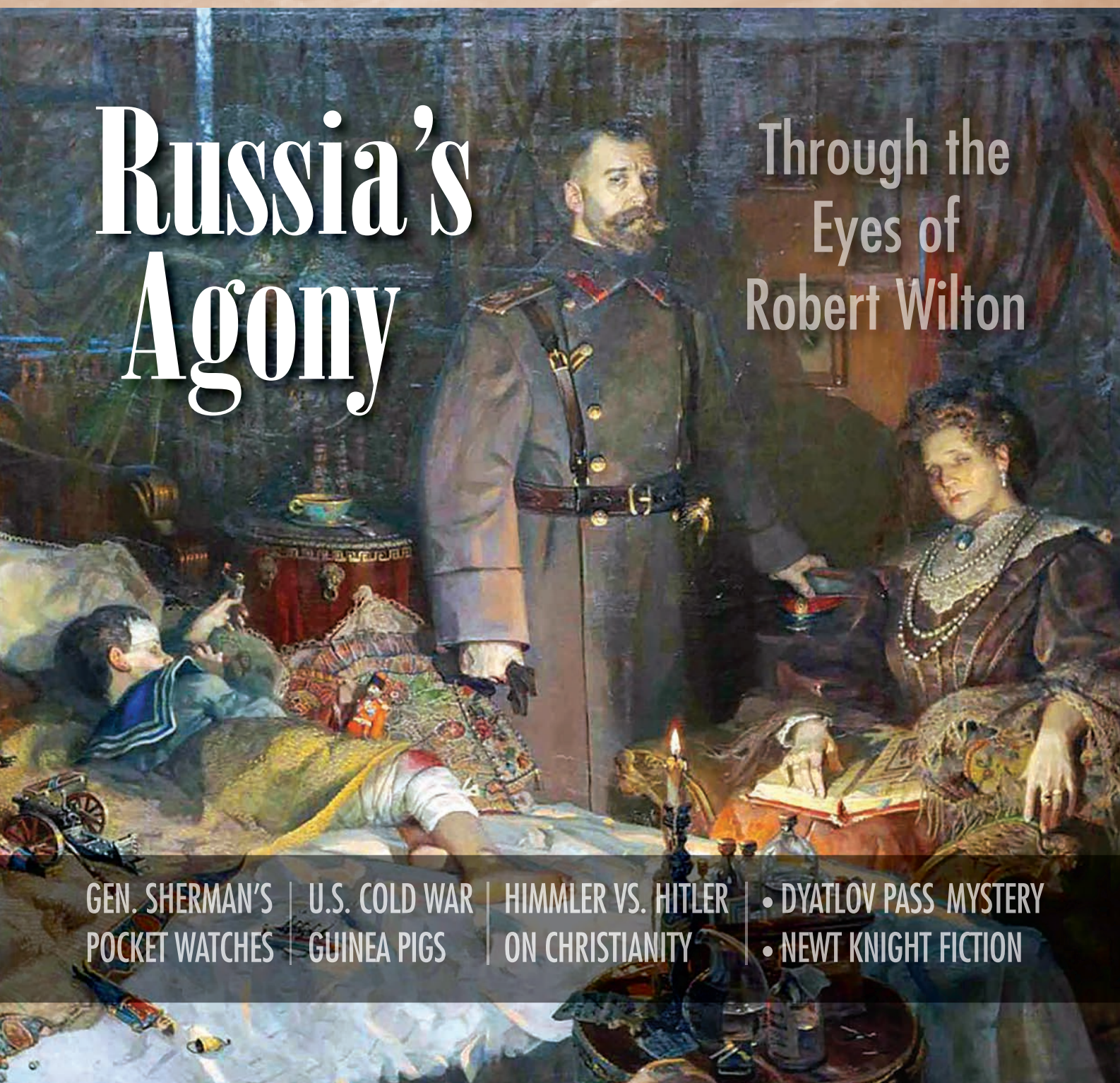


Russia's Agony

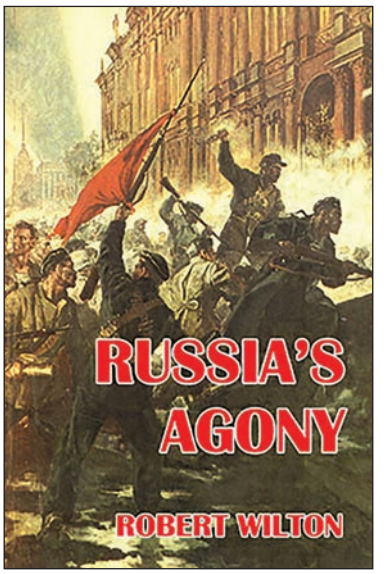
Through the Eyes of Robert Wilton

GEN. SHERMAN'S POCKET WATCHES | U.S. COLD WAR GUINEA PIGS | HIMMLER VS. HITLER ON CHRISTIANITY | • DYATLOV PASS MYSTERY • NEWT KNIGHT FICTION

AS FEATURED IN OUR LEAD STORY IN THIS ISSUE OF THE BARNES REVIEW . . .

RUSSIA'S AGONY

By Robert Wilton. *The London Times*' correspondent in Russia provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union. In ***RUSSIA'S AGONY***, Wilton provides a full historical background and the disastrous course of World War I for Russia, which sets the scene for the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the full enormity of the Red Terror, and ends with the optimistic—and incorrect—hope that Bolshevism would be short-lived.



Although Wilton's credentials were impeccable and his status unchallenged, this book was blacklisted because he dared to report openly on the overwhelming number of Jewish radicals amongst the Communist revolutionaries.

This is the first modern edition to be completely reset and which contains all the hand-restored original pictures and maps.

CHAPTER/CONTENTS: Origins, Rise and Decline; Bureaucracy and the Okhrana: The National Conscience; Rasputinism and the Court; German Influences; The Jews; Conditions of Upheaval; Revolution versus Evolution: Revolutionary Parties; The Revolution; Bolshevism; Abdication and After; Mutiny of the Sailors; "No Annexation and No Indemnity"; Anarchy; The Outbreak of Hostilities; Poor Armaments; Splendid Army; Soldau-Tannenberg and After; The Hun within the Gates; Nationality Problems; Short-Lived Victory; The Bolshevist Betrayal; The Fight with Bolshevism; The Hope of Russia; The New Russia; Declaration of the Progressive Bloc; The "Soldiers' Charter"; Foreign Trade of Russia; more.

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Censored by the Western newspapers of the time . . . here's a selection from Wilton's *Russia's Agony*

"Bolshevism is not Russian—it is essentially non-national; its leaders belong almost entirely to the race that lost its country and its nationhood long ago. In April 1918, the Bolshevist "government," including 384 "Peoples' Commissaries," was represented by two Negroes, 13 Russians, 15 Chinamen, 22 Armenians and Georgians, and more than 300 Jews. Of the last, 264 had come to Russia from the United States during the 'Revolution.'

"I reported from Riga on the pernicious influence of Jewish extremists. But this appeal to moderation was willfully distorted by the Jewish press. Facts cited by me on the best authority were 'proved' to be non-existent, and a campaign of slander and intimidation followed. Now, I was threatened with nothing less than murder.

"Afterwards their numbers increased largely, and although they studiously concealed their identity under assumed Russian or Polish names, it became known that the principal ones were: Nahamkez, Apfelbaum, Rosenfeldt, Goldmann, Goldberg, Zederbaum, Himmer, Krachman, Hollander, Lourier, Seffer. Among the leaders of this gang—under Lenin—were: Trotsky, whose real name was Bronstein, and Feldmann, alias Chernov.

"Moreover, the press, almost entirely in Jewish hands, had gone over to the Soviet, and moderate organs that would not previously publish the Soviet proclamations glorifying spoilation and promoting anarchy had been summarily 'expropriated' on behalf of newly founded Socialist publications.

"The revolutionary pseudo-Jews were thus destroying Russia's hopes of a national revival and dragging the country into disaster."

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

May/June 2016 ❖ Volume XXII ❖ Number 3

Table of Contents

Russia's Agony; America's Future

By Marc Roland

4 In 1917, Russia was in tumult. The nation was reeling from its involvement in WWI. The Bolsheviks had overthrown and imprisoned Czar Nicholas II and were plotting his execution. While most of the world ignored or censored the truth about events in Russia, one brave British journalist did not. His name was Robert Wilton, and here is his story.

A Short History of the KKK

By John Friend

12 Although most people think of the Ku Klux Klan as an organization created to sow mayhem, the exact opposite is true. The Klan was originally founded because Northerners had turned the South into a dangerous place for White Southerners.

The Free State of Jones

By Clint Lacy

18 Hollywood is at it again, twisting truth for the sake of their anti-South agenda. This time it's a new movie about a Confederate deserter who leaves his wife to marry a black slave and at the same time convinces his county to secede from the C.S.A. But what is the real truth about busy beaver Newt Knight and his "Free State of Jones"?

Gen. Sherman's Plunder

By Pat Shannan

26 The sad tale of Sherman's March to the Sea is known by all: plantations burned to ash, Black and White women alike abused, families left destitute. But for Sherman and his men, "war was swell." Turns out many a soldier got rich off the plunder.

America's Cold War Guinea Pigs

By Philip Rife

30 If you still trust the U.S. government to look out for your best interests, you haven't been paying attention. Here's the story of the despicable chemical tests conducted on hapless citizens after WWII—and these are only the ones we know about.

The Dyatlov Pass Mystery

By John Tiffany

36 In 1959, one of the greatest unsolved mysteries of the Soviet era occurred in a desolate area of the Ural Mountains. Nine well-seasoned hikers died horrible deaths after frantically abandoning their tent nearly naked in frigid weather. Was it a yeti? A UFO? Something else?

Lauri Toerni's Inspiring Saga

By Michael Heidler

42 Here's the story of one of World War II's unsung heroes—a daring Finnish freedom fighter, who stood with his countrymen against the Soviet invaders, and became a respected officer of the Waffen-SS all-volunteer army. He later joined the U.S. Army and served with distinction, earning burial at Arlington National Cemetery as a U.S. hero.

The Toba Supervolcano Disaster

By John Tiffany

46 The history of man has been more influenced by catastrophic events than by standard linear progression. Many times during antiquity our species has been pushed to the brink of extinction. Described here is one of those terrible events.

A Judge Looks at Auschwitz

By Germar Rudolf

50 If 4 million people were gassed to death at the German WWII "death camp" of Auschwitz, then certainly any judge could look at the forensic evidence and find enough proof to level charges of mass murder. Here's the story of Judge Wilhelm Staeglich and what he discovered about Auschwitz.

Himmler vs. Hitler on Christianity

By Patrick Derek Fox

58 The court historians tell us Adolf Hitler was virulently anti-Christian, locking up priests and burning down churches like a berserker. They say he was inspired by SS Reich Leader Heinrich Himmler, an unrepentant pagan. What's the truth?

Beware Brokered Conventions

By Victor Thorn

63 Billionaire candidate Donald Trump is still battling it out with feisty contender Sen. Ted Cruz for the GOP nomination. Much talk has been heard, however, about how the GOP is going to jettison Trump if it can. But how would they do it? And how have they stymied popular America-first nationalists in the past? Take a look at 1952 . . .

Ivan the Terrible: The True Story

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

63 Here is the conclusion of Dr. Johnson's three-part essay on Ivan IV, know as "the Terrible" in the West, but as "the Great" in Russia. Here Ivan justifies his successful beating back of the oligarchs looking to rape Russia of her wealth and sovereignty.

Also featured in this issue:

Personal from the Editor—2
Editorial: Democracy's failure—3
The myth of the pogroms—7
Agenda of the Black Hundreds—11
Saving Nathan Bedford Forrest—15
The birth of the second Klan—17
Still at war with Japan?—25
Union hero's mental problems—29
Did Hollywood kill John Wayne?—31
History You May Have Missed—39-41
Letters to the Editor—72-73

THE BARNES REVIEW

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The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 22 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

War Is a Costly Racket . . .

Over the 22 years this publication has been in business, we've covered nearly every aspect of history imaginable—from the rise of early man to our creation of great civilizations and the many reasons for their decline and fall. But one consistent thread that has run through every issue is that war, no matter for what reason, is a terrible and, almost always, totally avoidable tragedy. Yet again, in this May/June 2016 issue of TBR, this theme runs through our publication.

Our founder, Willis A. Carto, wrote often on the tragedy of war, and how World War I and World War II were, together, the greatest catastrophe to ever befall the White race: millions and millions of soldiers slaughtered and tens of millions of civilians killed and displaced. Tens of thousands of the great monuments of Western man were reduced to rubble, as well. Our own American "Civil War" was hardly any "better": over 600,000 Americans lost their lives in this totally useless conflict.

Willis insisted we never stop reminding readers that war is the stupidest of solutions to our national problems and, in the end, does nothing more than enrich those who provide the weapons and reap the gruesome profits of war. Invariably, these are the same people who neither set foot in an active battle zone nor send their own children off to be maimed or killed by the bullets and bombs their companies manufacture.

As such, we have also included in this issue, free for every reader, a newly reset edition of the classic booklet *War Is a Racket*, from the great Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler.

During his career in the military, Gen. Butler was under enemy fire 121 times, was twice wounded and received more medals than any other soldier in American history. That being said, after his time in the service, he began speaking out against war, exposing it for the massive financial swindle it truly is. Please accept this little booklet as our token of appreciation for your support. (Copies of this attractive and timely reprint are available at reduced prices for distribution. See the ad on page 65.)

All I ask in return is that you take a look at the letter we've dropped in this issue, in which I describe another new TBR book project that you will definitely want to help us get off the ground. It's a great new work we are editing right now from scholar Juergen Graf on the current "refugee" situation in Europe and the imminent threat massive, uncontrolled immigration poses not only to Europe, but also the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and other White nations.

And please don't forget to use the $5 in "TBR Bonus Bucks" we've included with this issue, inserted between the front cover and page 1. This is another small reward for your consistent and unwavering support. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Executive Editor

LIBERAL DEMOCRACY'S FAILURE

Our lead story this issue is on the reign of Czar Nicholas II. There are few events in recent history more significant than the revolutions that swept over the Russian empire from 1905 to 1921, when the USSR was established. And there are few events in recent history more misunderstood than these revolutions. Liberal society saw the Russian czar as a manifestation of all that is evil in the world. Nothing can be further from the truth.

In the United States, pessimism about government has reached record highs. According to a Gallup poll in September 2015, over 75% of Americans believe that corruption is "widespread" in the federal government. Gallup also reports that only 7% of Americans say they have a "great deal" or "quite a lot"' of confidence in the U.S. Congress. (www.gallup.com)

This is not supposed to happen in a liberal democracy. Since the government is theoretically a creation of the voters, how can so few have confidence in their representatives? Democracy, a free press and free assembly were supposed to do away with the "corruption" and "dictatorship" of "absolute monarchies." Clearly, this is not the case.

The czars never sought popularity. Rather, they sought justice through natural law, the church and the traditional norms of society. Popularity is fleeting and based on ignorance. Justice and natural law alone serve as the guides of monarchy, as the medieval conception of law was never something "legislated," but something discovered and, over time, clarified.

The famed theorist of royalism under both Czar Nicholas II and his father Alexander II was Konstantin Pobedonostsev.* He served as Nicholas's tutor. In *Reflections of a Russian Statesman*, arguing against parliamentary governments, he speaks of those who believe monarchy is tyrannical:

> [T]hey imagine that by substituting for these systems a government by the will of the people, or representative government, society would be delivered from all the evils and violence which it endured. What is the result? The result is that, *mutato nomine*, all has remained essentially as before, and men, retaining the weaknesses and failings of their nature, have transfused in the new institutions their former impulses and tendencies. As before, they are ruled by personal will, and in the interests of privileged persons, but this personal will is no longer embodied in the person of the sovereign, but in the person of the leader of a party. (37)

His point is that forms of government do not change human beings. If a society is corrupt, so will their government be. The only difference is that in a democracy, those corrupted insiders can claim that they are serving the "people's will." Governments behave the same in power regardless of how they received their mandate.

Concerning politics in a democracy, he writes:

> By their positions, and by the parts which they have chosen, they are forced to be hypocrites and liars; they must cultivate, fraternize with, and be amiable to their opponents to gain their suffrages; they must lavish promises, knowing that they cannot fulfill them; and they must pander to the basest tendencies and prejudices of the masses to acquire majorities for themselves. What honorable nature would accept such a role? Describe it in a novel, the reader would be repelled, but in elections the same reader gives his vote to the living artiste in the same role. (38)

In modern America, the "suffrages" obtained are media support and big money. Without them, the politician is nothing and nobody. The reality is that those controlling the press control the politics of the country. The press decides what is important and what is not. "No government, no law, no custom can withstand its destructive activity," Pobedonostsev writes, and yet, there is no guarantee of the media's truth or integrity. Their immense power is held irresponsibly. Rather than serving public opinion, "experience proves that the most contemptible persons—retired moneylenders, Jewish factors, news vendors and bankrupt gamblers—may found newspapers, secure the services of talented writers and place their editions on the market as organs of public opinion." The same vices that make a politician also make the modern journalist.

Today, the American Congress claims it represents the "will of the people." If so, then it must be "the people" who are demanding endless wars in obscure places, bailouts for elite bankers and immense debts. This is not a temporary problem that can be rectified with "reform," but is a problem built into the system itself. Liberal democracy is a fraud.

—Dr. Matthew R. Johnson
TBR Senior Researcher

*Pobedonostsev, K (1898) *Reflections of a Russian Statesman.* Trans. R.C. Long. Grant Richards Books.

RUSSIA'S AGONY, AMERICA'S FUTURE?

NEARLY 100 YEARS AFTER BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION, CANDID OBSERVATIONS OF REPORTER RECOUNTED

During World War I, the British press was almost uniformly anti-Russian. What reporter Robert Wilton understood made him stand out: that Russia was not only a first-rank power, but a strongly equitable and just society as well. Wilton stood almost alone among English journalists at the time in trying to get the truth out about Old Russia, one where the monarchy was not only strong and respected, but dedicated to social justice as well.

By Marc Roland

One hundred years ago, remembered Robert Archibald Wilton, "I had been invited to lunch at the palace" of Czar Nicholas II. It was not the first occasion that the chief foreign correspondent of *The London Times* in Russia socialized with the royal family. The Mogilev Palace "forms a semi-circular row of buildings overlooking the picturesque valley of the Dnieper. In the large drawing room, 25 or 30 guests had assembled, standing in a long row and waiting for the hosts to come out of their apartments. . . . Although a civilian, I had to wear a sword, such being the etiquette. One of the British officers lent me his." Wilton continued:

> Walking around to greet their guests, the sovereigns stopped by to say a few words to friends or strangers. The grand duchesses filed past like a bevy of schoolgirls, holding up their hands to be kissed. In front of them came Alexei [the young czarevitch], dressed in soldier's uniform, khaki shirt, trousers and top boots, and wearing the medal of St. George, of which he was very proud. It had been bestowed on him for service in the trenches. He gave me a friendly nod, and glanced admiringly at my ribbons [Wilton was awarded the same military decoration for his volunteer service in the Imperial Russian Army], which were those of his order. A winsome lad, bright and full of mischief, he interested and attracted all who knew him. As he had been thoroughly spoilt by his doting parents, and did pretty well what he pleased, this was rather wonderful.
>
> Everybody then entered the dining room, where a long table was spread for luncheon. Another table containing the celebrated *zakushka* [an *hors d'oeuvre* of vegetables and sour cream dip served with vodka] stood near the windows, from which a glorious, snowy view of Russia's historic river offered itself. Having partaken of the caviar

Christians martyred by the Bolsheviks. This painting by Pavel Ryzhenko depicts some of Russia's royal family (Czar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra and little Alexei, their son) during their early imprisonment at Tsarskoe Selo ("Village of the Czars") in the city of Pushkin near St. Petersburg. Later, the entire family was taken to Ekaterinburg near the Urals to be ruthlessly exterminated. Nicholas, Alexandra, their daughters Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia and son Alexei were devout Orthodox Christians. They exemplified all that is precious to Russians and Americans—Christian piety and love for one's neighbor. Their murder in the house of a wealthy Jewish merchant was one of the greatest crimes of the past millennium and was followed by the breakdown of Christian family values worldwide—the core of an ethical and cohesive society. But the twisted dream has failed; today a new Christian leader has arisen in Russia, named Vladimir Putin. A plan is under way to build 200 new churches in Moscow. This while hundreds of mosques spring up across America.

and other delicacies, we sat down to a modest repast served on silver. Half an hour later, we were again in the dining room. This time, the emperor spoke at greater length with those of his guests whom he wished to entertain.

He chatted with me about my visits to the front, displaying a remarkable acquaintance with regiments and their respective positions. He knew about my son's service in the Russian and in the British Guards, remembering even the smallest thing. We spoke English and Russian. He had scarcely any trace of foreign accent. I had never met anyone more simple and unaffected. He looked shy and diffident, with a quiet dignity and an indefinable charm of manner.

The clear, resonant voice betrayed physical vigor; the mournful eye, an internal dreaminess. Altogether, a typical Russian. I never saw him again. That was in November 1916.[1]

Five months later, Nicholas was dethroned and arrested. In another 16 months, he, his wife, their four daughters and 13-year-old son were herded into the cellar of an abandoned, private home at Ekaterinburg, on the border of Europe and Asia, where they were brutally shot and stabbed to death by their Communist captors. Wilton did not witness that atrocity, but saw much of what led to it. His first-hand account of lunch with the Romanovs is only a fragment of a personal portrait at odds with standard caricatures of the last czar as an aloof, naïve despot removed from the needs of other human beings. Nothing could have been further from the truth.

Wilton, although British by birth and background, grew up in Russia, where his bilingual fluency and pro-

found knowledge of Russian society from the bottom up made him the foremost international journalist of the Victorian Age. He is best remembered today, however, for the book *Russia's Agony*, still in print after more than 90 years, written during the last days of World War I. The book is uniquely broad in scope, with a panoramic grasp of the forces, personalities and causes that brought down an empire. Wilton not only lived through this violent period, but was on speaking terms with many of its leading characters. Foremost among them, of course, was Nicholas II, through whom the otherwise impenetrable tangle of pre-revolutionary events becomes clear. So do cautionary parallels with the United States, similarly afflicted by the same kinds of pressures currently gnawing away at our civilization.

These corrosive energies were inadvertently aided by Nicholas II's characteristic flaw, as described by Wilton. It manifested itself on the day of his coronation, in May 1896, when the common people were invited to celebrate with free food and beer at Khodynka field. This predoomed attempt at public relations failed horribly, when about 100,000 persons rushed to get their share, many of them tripping and trampling over one another. As soon as Nicholas learned of the tragedy, he ordered the army to supply relief and hospitalization, then repaired to his chambers to pray for the 1,389 dead and 1,300 injured, but was sidetracked by his advisors into attending instead a gala ball for the newly arrived French ambassador. Virtually everyone else, however, regarded Nicholas as callous and uncaring.

"All too often, Nicholas II was misguided by foolish or self-serving courtiers.

While the first, it was not the last time he was misguided by foolish or self-serving courtiers to whom he all too often deferred against his better judgment. But he was by no means their puppet, and rang up a series of domestic achievements only a hard-working regent could have brought about. These successes contradicted the continued portrayal of his reign by Western court historians as an epoch of unrelieved incompetence, tyranny and misery ultimately culminating with his richly deserved overthrow. In fact, shortly after Nicholas II assumed the throne, he completed a series of financial reforms initiated by Alexander III, his father, 15 years earlier, and stabilized the economy by putting it on the gold standard.

By 1903, he oversaw completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which established trade with the Far East. "The czar threw open large tracts of fertile land in the Altai valleys to colonization," writes Wilton. "Emigration had changed the face of that vast region. Thousands of miles of the railway, and sometimes many hundreds of miles on either side, were dotted with settlements. Dairy farmers associated themselves together, imported Danish experts, set up modern plants and machinery, and did a roaring business with the British market." Wilton writes of "peasant millionaires," who "supplied cottage industries with raw material and helped them dispose of their produce.

Wilton added:

> The gradual cessation of periodic famines (after 1900), thanks partly to improved transport, partly to organization of local reserves of grain, and the gradual increase in industrial prosperity, averted agrarian disturbances. Moreover, the growth in industries afforded an outlet for wage earners. The working class thereby grew vastly more numerous. Compulsory insurance of workmen, employers' liability, hospital funds, reduction of hours, restriction of child labor, boards of conciliation —all received more or less attention.

Rapid progress included political liberties and modern education. Wilton says, "All the provinces of European Russia, excepting those in the western border, the Caucasus and the extreme north, enjoyed the blessings of local government. The percentage of illiterate youths had fallen appreciably. In some provinces, notably on the Volga, every boy was attending school sufficiently to acquire the rudiments of learning. Classes in farming, opened by the government in agricultural districts, were packed to overflowing."

To be sure, these advances were not invariably administered to their full potential, and a host of improvements awaited much-needed reform. But national morale grew higher with every step forward, generating a universal feeling of positive momentum. Far from the abject squalor supposedly inflicted on the masses, Russia reached levels of material prosperity and social well-being by 1913 unmatched throughout the rest of the 20th century under both Communist and post-Communist regimes.

Nicholas strove to accomplish outwardly for world peace what he achieved domestically. He had inherited from his father's reign alliances with France and England for the encirclement of Germany, an arrangement he feared only contributed to international tensions. The czar knew that diplomatic rhetoric about "mutual security" thinly camouflaged French *revanchement* for their 1871 humiliation in the Franco-Prussian War and British desire to stifle economic competition—interests of no concern to Russia. Her politicians had been abundantly bribed by London and Paris foreign agents to persuade Alexander III that allying with their respective governments would open up the Russian empire to Western European investment and technology. But far more had

actually been contributed by other influences.

"German merchants and manufacturers thrived and multiplied in Russia," according to Wilton. "Goods and machinery could be obtained in abundance from the Fatherland, money also. German manufactured goods flooded the market, while Russian rye exported to Germany went to fatten pigs. Customhouse duties had been suitably arranged in gratitude for German 'friendship' during the [Russo-Japanese] war. The Germans had helped to build up trade and industry, with great advantages to themselves, it is true, but undoubtedly with benefit to the country, in developing its resources."

Nicholas himself was a Holstein-Gottorp-Romanov belonging to the northern German House of Oldenburg. His best friend among fellow monarchs was Emperor Wilhelm II, whom he affectionately addressed in their lengthy correspondence together over the years as "Willy"; the kaiser called him "Nicky." The czar's own wife was born Alix of Hesse and by Rhine. These and extra-personal considerations made Nicholas seek an alternative to entangling alliances in the famous Hague Peace Conference. At his suggestion and instigation, it "convened with the view of terminating the arms race, and setting up machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes."[2]

While eagerly supported by "Willy," the French and British were embarrassed into attending but entered it with their agenda unchanged. The international meetings afforded all participants opportunities for strutting upon the world stage in the bemedaled costumes of self-righteous pacifists but came to nothing. "Still," writes historian Edvard Radzinsky, "The Hague conventions were among the first formal statements of the laws of war. In 1901, Nicholas II was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize—for the initiative to convene the Hague Peace Conference and contribute to its implementation." [3] The meetings nonetheless helped to significantly temper international tensions.

These important domestic and foreign policy successes were not the hallmarks of an inept tyrant. Nor, however, can they account for the violent revolution that overpowered the man responsible for them. Explanation lay behind the Pale of Settlement, a region where Jews were allowed permanent residency, and beyond which they were supposedly prohibited. It extended from the eastern pale, or demarcation line, to the western Russian border with Prussia and Austria-Hungary. In fact, many Jews lived in Moscow, Kiev, St. Petersburg and other Russian cities, enough to form their own metropolitan communities.

THE PALE

The pale had been instituted by Catherine the Great during 1791 in response to national outcry against the Jewish domination of Russian economic life, and to se-

The Myth of the Pogroms: How the Press Covered Up the Massacre of Christians

By Matthew R. Johnson, Ph.D.

From 1905 onward, the revolutionary movement was killing between 10 and 20 people a day. Some were innocent; others were government employees at some level. Not only did the Duma (or parliament) think this was acceptable, they both praised it and protested against any attempt to punish these terrorists. All told, some 10,000 Russians were killed by revolutionary violence throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, *before* the Reds took over.

Rather than being victims of pogroms, Russia's Jews were some of the best armed human beings on the planet. They demanded total freedom from all taxation and military service and, in exchange, would not only finance the Red revolt domestically, but act as its primary infantry in the cities of western Russia such as Kiev, Mogilev or Odessa.

According to Oleg Platonov, in his book *The True and the False about the Pogroms* (Yauza Publishing 2005), in the 1905 "pogrom," of all bodies examined after the violence, just 12% were Jewish. In Starodub, 150 heavily armed Jews fired on an Orthodox Christian procession protesting revolutionary violence. Overwhelmingly, it was Christians who were killed. Yet, both the Russian and English press called it a "pogrom." In Odessa, another Orthodox Christian procession was stopped when Jacob Brietman threw a bomb. A few Jews were killed in self-defense, but it was called a "pogrom." In June 1906, a heavily armed detachment of the Jewish Bund attacked an Orthodox Christian procession, killing between 20 and 25. But no mention in the press.

By 1906, the Russian-Jewish press and the Duma acted as one unit. Real journalism was non-existent. Royalist publications were struggling financially, though membership in the Union of the Russian People was far higher than all the Red groups put together. Myth-makers say that the "czar" financed these "far right" elements, but that does not explain the tremendous wealth of the Jewish press, compared with the royalist press. In Odessa, the pro-Romanov newspaper *Russian World* (or *Russkoye Slovo*) was harassed by the local administration and almost forced to shut down. Soon, the mayor himself marched under the red flag. Odessa is the most heavily Jewish of all Old Russian cities. ✦

quester them against popular retribution. She did not expel anyone, because most Jews regarded the quarantine as safe refuge from gentile wrath.

While poverty afflicted them and gentiles alike behind the pale, many Jews were wealthy and formed social organizations for supplying clothes to poor students, dispensed free medical treatment, offered dowries and household gifts to destitute brides and arranged technical education for orphans. And huge sums were made available from charitable Jews in Europe and the United States. Gentiles, being mostly farmers, were less affluent and unable to afford the same kind of financial relief for their people, who received virtually nothing from kinsmen or relatives abroad.

The pale enclosed numerically larger enclaves of Catholic Ukrainians, Balts and Slavs, who often felt themselves victimized by Jewish organized crime, land speculators, tax collectors, loan sharks and shysters, resulting in popular reaction from time to time against Jews in general. "No instigation was necessary to provoke pogroms," observed Wilton.

"They would have occurred oftener if the police had not interfered. The Little Russian, Lithuanian or Polish peasants wrecked shops whenever Jewish 'exploitation' assumed intensive forms.

"It becomes clear that the purpose for which the pale and all other anti-Jewish restrictions had been devised was mistaken and mischievous. It defeated itself. It led to the penetration of Russia by Hebrew elements of the most aggressive kind. Amongst this suffering multitude, the devil of class hatred reared a fearsome harvest. The teachings of Karl Marx, a German Jew, were here decocted in their quintessence and spread by migrants from the pale into more favored lands—into the heart of Russia, into England and far America. Like many a noisome malady that has come to afflict mankind from the Near and Farther East, the worst political poisons exuded from the pale."

Wilton tells us:

> The poorer Jew could also break open the door of his prison by passing stringent academic tests. Through the schools the Jew sought to satisfy his desire for freedom, rather than a thirst for knowledge. University degrees gave certain rights and privileges, including the right to travel or reside anywhere in Russia. Every Jewish boy strove to enter a university, [where] Jewish undergraduates . . . had been particularly prominent in revolutionary agitation. From them were recruited most of the revolutionary leaders.
>
> Moreover, the press, almost entirely in Jewish hands, had gone over to the Soviet, and moderate organs that would not publish the Soviet proclamations glorifying spoliation and promoting anarchy had been summarily "expropriated" on behalf of newly founded Soviet publications. Through the press they had already wielded enormous power and were capturing other channels of control, the committees and the militia. The revolutionary pseudo-Jews were thus destroying Russia's hopes of a national revival and dragging the country into disaster. Young and old, these zealots intensified revolutionary passions.

Toward the close of 1903, this agitation threatened to shatter Russia into a thousand quarreling pieces. Emotions had been artificially whipped to fever pitch, and old grievances—real or imagined—inflamed masses of discontented people in a polyglot empire of ethnically, even racially, diverse groups, each with its own angry, incompatible agendas. The czar's far-ranging economic and social achievements were then, as now, denigrated or spurned. His advisors strenuously urged that something even more dramatic was needed to reunite his people behind the throne. By December, they had browbeaten him into ordering an abrupt surge of military forces at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, a move calculated to provoke the Japanese.

"Gentiles, being mostly farmers, were less affluent and unable to afford financial relief.

Rather than react in kind, they tried to amicably diffuse any potential for confrontation by accepting Russian dominance in Manchuria in exchange for Nicholas's recognition of Korea within their own sphere of influence. But his foreign minister, Baron Roman Romanovich Rosen, peremptorily refused, demanding instead not only the whole of Manchuria, but all Korea north of the 39th parallel, as well. His insulting response was meant to goad Japan into attacking Russian territory in the Far East. He and his fellow politicians had convinced Nicholas that something perceived as a "defensive" war for their country's honor could transform growing hatred for the monarchy into fervent support of it. Besides, they laughed, what chance did Pacific islanders have against the empire of all the Russias? Instantaneous victory over Japan was a foregone conclusion.

Their promises were fulfilled when Japanese warships opened fire on the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, on Feb. 8, 1904. Made without recourse to a formal declaration of war, the attack galvanized all Russia into paroxysms of nationalistic frenzy. "The call of patriotism," writes Wilton, "stilled all party passions." They were shockingly doused the following year, however, when Port Arthur fell to the Japanese in January, followed five months later by the Battle of Tsushima, in which two-thirds of the Imperial Russ-

A tragic blunder. To drum up support for the unpopular (and losing) war with Japan over territorial ambitions in Manchuria, Czar Nicholas II allowed a conference of the *zemstvos*, or regional governments, in St. Petersburg in November 1904. But this congress made demands for reform of the corrupt central government, which went unmet, so on Jan. 22, 1905, thousands of workers, led by the priest Georgi Gapon, marched to the Winter Palace of their "little father," the czar, to present a petition. Instead of meeting with the people and accepting the petition, Nicholas fled into the suburbs and ordered his troops and Cossacks to crush the protest. This was done with bullets and swords, causing the people (hundreds of whom were killed) to lose faith in the czar—making a revolution almost inevitable. Above, the aftermath of troops shooting protesters; below right, Russians taken prisoner in the disastrous Russo-Japanese War.

ian Fleet was destroyed. Soundly beaten on land and at sea, Nicholas sued for peace through U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in September.

The resultant capitulation was of truly historic proportions. Never before had a White superpower surrendered to numerically inferior Asians—a fateful precedent that inspired many millions of non-White peoples around the world for generations thereafter, its fruits borne out, as Lothrop Stoddard infamously discussed in his book *The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy*.[4]

THE 1905 REVOLUTION

As Russia's international reputation went into free-fall, humiliation at home plummeted to even deeper, more bitter depths. The war, which lasted far longer than anticipated, had almost bankrupted the economy, resulting in widespread financial hardship. Thus, the material and political repercussions of defeat reverberated over the next five months into St. Petersburg, where about 3,000 unarmed demonstrators marched toward the czar's Winter Palace, intent on presenting him with a petition of grievances. But he was not in residence, because his quailing

advisors had implored him to flee the city. As Nicholas skulked undercover out of town, troops took up positions throughout Russia's "Venice of the North." Some of them panicked and opened fire on the protesters, killing 96 and injuring 333. Because his imperial guards were on the scene, Nicholas was wrongly accused of personally ordering them to shoot.

"Bloody Sunday," as it came to be known, sparked strikes in many major cities, involving about 414,000 persons during January 1905 alone. Over subsequent months, factory walk-outs, peasant revolts and military mutinies were met with wholesale arrests, executions and legalized repression, much of it kept secret from the czar, who was increasingly isolated from reality by overprotective, inept advisors and his increasingly hysterical, demanding wife. Growing waves of mass political and social unrest threatened to utterly unhinge the empire, until Nicholas finally found within himself sufficient resolve to decree a State Duma, a Russian-style parliament for multi-party representation that would at least vent the frustrations of his subjects.

Its principles were set out and implemented by an October Manifesto, that effectively ended the Revolution of 1905.

The Marxist leaders had been outmaneuvered, because Nicholas granted their most important demands. Having been suddenly deprived of their very reason for being, they were entirely abandoned by their gentile followers. In the wake of these troubles came the most productive, socially stable years Russians ever knew. But the canker of their mortifying defeat at the hands of Japan continued to fester, especially in the imperial general staff. Concurrent with worsening political tensions in the Balkans, consensus feeling grew among officers that an opportunity was arising there for restoring their badly tarnished military prestige, a view supported by economists anxious to regain British investment interests. Reforms in the armed forces, based on lessons learned the hard way during the Russo-Japanese War, were moving apace.

"The canker of their mortifying defeat at the hands of Japan continued to fester, especially in the imperial general staff.

Serbia had become Moscow's covert puppet before June 1914, when an assassin working for the Russian-controlled Serbian police murdered Austria's pro-Serbian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, sparking the desired conflict.[5] Yet again, a frightened, uncertain Nicholas bent to the will of others and half-heartedly set his armies in motion. Alarmed, Kaiser Wilhelm demanded their demobilization, something Nicholas preferred against the outcry of most of his advisors. Standing down, he pleaded with them, "could move this crisis back into the Balkans, where it belongs."[6] But they insisted that such action would be viewed as cowardice, a perception that could lead to serious discontent. Better to proceed on a sure thing, the quick conquest of Germany, than risk a return of revolutionary upheavals. Like just 10 years before, Russia's general staff officers were confident their numerically superior hordes would irresistibly steam-roll over Central Europe.

The patriotic fervor that engulfed Russia was no sooner ignited than quenched, however, when its mighty Second Army of a quarter-million men was decisively defeated by a much smaller German force during four days in late August 1914 at Tannenberg, a village in northern East Prussia. Thereafter, the Russians were continuously beaten backward, until the loss of Poland convinced Nicholas in September 1915 that he must assume personal responsibility for the conduct of the war, so badly handled by his generals. His presence alone at the front, he believed, could halt the Great Retreat. But he was engaging in a perilous gamble. In doing so, he put his dynasty on the line.

If, while at the front, the military situation improved, even marginally, such a powerful propaganda success would undoubtedly invigorate Russian morale and at least give the illusion of final victory.

In fact, conditions further deteriorated, thereby seriously undermining his authority and czarist aura. He had, moreover, left Moscow in the hands of his inept, meddling wife, whose harebrained antics with Rasputin served only to arouse public opinion against the monarchy. Its collapse in March 1917 could have been avoided with Russian neutrality.

The kaiser was never a threat, because he had nothing to gain, but indeed everything to lose, as he well knew, in attacking eastward. Besides, he liked "Nicky" far too well to invade Russia, which he always valued as a friend and wanted as an ally against "perfidious Albion."

The gutter criminals who replaced the Romanovs lost no time discarding the "proletarian" masks that disguised their true identity. "In April 1918," Wilton personally witnessed, "the Bolshevist 'government,' including 384 'Peoples' Commissaries," was represented by two Negroes, 13 Russians, 15 Chinamen, 22 Armenians and Georgians, and more than 300 Jews. Of the last, 264 had come to Russia from the United States during the 'revolution.'

"This historic information, he straightforwardly reported, "was willfully distorted by the Jewish press. Facts cited by me on the best authority were 'proved' to be nonexistent, and a campaign of slander and intimidation followed. Now, I was threatened with . . . murder."

What made Wilton all the more remarkable was that he was not anti-Semitic, but a fiercely dedicated liberal, German-hating, British patriot. Throughout *Russia's*

Agony, he consistently refers to kosher Communists as "pseudo-Jews," who strayed from their authentic Hebrew faith and its fundamentally virtuous people.

He desperately endeavored to separate the good Jewish majority from the relatively few Jewish apostates, but was inevitably carried along further by the irresistible torrent of facts to the contrary, as his next and last book makes clear. In *The Last of the Romanovs*, he describes the royal family's gruesome execution as an act of Jewish ritual murder. Of the firing squad's nine members—Yakov Yurovsky, G.P. Nikulin, M.A. Medvedev (born Kudrin), Peter Ermakov, S.P. Vaganov, A.G. Kabanov, P.S. Medvedev, V.N. Netrebin, and Y.M. Tselms—only Ermakov and Tselms were not Jews.

After the revolution, Wilton escaped from Russia, returning to write for the *New York Herald*, in which his articles describing the historical events he experienced were widely acclaimed. In 1926, he returned to Europe, where he died from cancer at the Hertford British Hospital in Paris, at 58 years of age. But *Russia's Agony* is still in print, approaching its first 100 years. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 All Robert Wilton quotes from *Russia's Agony*. London: Edward Arnold, 1918.

2 Radzinsky, Edvard. *The Last Tsar: The Life and Death of Nicholas II*. ME: G.K. Hall, 1992.

3 *Ibid.*

4 *The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy*. NY: Blue Ribbon Books, 1920. Theodore Lothrop Stoddard (1883-1950) was an American historian, journalist, eugenicist and political theorist. He attended Harvard College, graduating *magna cum laude* in 1905, and studied law at Boston University until 1908. Stoddard received a Ph.D. in history from Harvard University in 1914. During the early years of the 20th century, Stoddard predicted the overthrow of European colonial empires in Africa and Asia, with subsequent colored mass migration to and the internal collapse of all White countries, as well as the rise of extremist Islam as a rival to Western Civilization because of religious radicalism. His other books include *The Revolt Against Civilization: or The Menace of the Under Man*. NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1922; *The French Revolution in San Domingo*. CT: Negro Universities Press, 1970; and *Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War*. CA: Noontide Press 2000 reprint of the 1941 original.

5 Degrelle, Leon. *Hitler: Born at Versailles*. CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1987.

6 Gilliard, Pierre. *Thirteen Years at the Russian Court*. NY: 1970 Arno Press reprint and translation of the 1921 original.

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The Agenda of the Black Hundreds

The term "Black Hundreds" was created by the hostile press, though it was not taken as an insult. "Black" always referred to the common, peasant classes in Russian. It is also a reference to the monastic life, as they were termed the "black clergy" for many centuries.

The "Black Hundreds" refers to the Union of the Russian People, a large and popular organization founded by V.A. Gringmut and B.V. Nikolsky to counter the revolutionary violence of 1905. Their agenda is not mentioned in the least by American historians, though their written work and transcripts of their speeches are available in Russian. THE BARNES REVIEW, yet again, must do the work the professors refuse to do. These two founders, far from being servants of the state, were arrested several times and routinely harassed by it. By the Japanese War, the bureaucracy (which is very different from the crown) was completely and solidly liberal.

By the outbreak of the war, all royalist parties agreed to the following platform:

- The liberal Duma needs to be destroyed for its support of terrorism and violence;
- Martial law needs to be declared until this violence is gone forever;
- Leftist papers—at the time all were involved in supporting violence—needs to be suspended;
- The Jewish press needs to be disbanded;
- State banks need to be created that were separate from Jewish credit or its merchant class;
- A state for Jews should be created in Palestine to which Russian Jews could emigrate;
- Peasants should be given free land and cheap credit;
- The working day should be reduced and social insurance increased by the state.

Nowhere in English will this agenda be reproduced. The Black Hundreds rejected the bureaucracy but loved the crown. It was not the "czar" that governed Russia, but an impersonal "state system" in distant Petrograd. Most were opposed to the war with Germany.

Moscow should be recreated as the capital of Russia and the Patriarchate resurrected in Moscow. The older system of the czar and church should be the moral exemplars of the nation.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

THE MASS MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT COMPLEX centered in Hollywood has entirely distorted the history and image of the Klan and its members. Originally, the Klan was organized to resist the so-called "Reconstruction" of the South, which amounted to a systematic destruction of Southern political and cultural traditions. Today, though it has changed much, its mission remains the same.

By John Friend

The Ku Klux Klan—the infamous fraternal organization and secret society that stands for "100% Americanism," champions the political and cultural hegemony of the White Christian heterosexual gentile in America, and views itself as the standard bearer and, when necessary, enforcer of a traditional Christian moral and religious order increasingly under assault—is no doubt the most controversial and maligned socio-political movement in American history.

The Klan is typically presented as a violent, hate-filled terrorist organization responsible for the murder and abuse of countless innocent victims, particularly Blacks and, to a lesser extent, Jews and Catholics. The mainstream mass media, Hollywood and the American educational establishment, all of which are greatly influenced by anti-White hate organizations such as the Southern Poverty Law Center and Anti-Defamation League, portray the Klan as a backward, buffoonish organization comprised of "hillbillies" and alienated White men and women fighting for an America increasingly at odds with their vision of a multicultural, multiracial polyglot of hedonism, individualism and degeneracy. The hostile media and political establishment is quick to point out that the Klan represents an extremely dangerous and savage underground organization that must be exposed, suppressed and disbanded. As readers are no doubt aware, there is much more to the long history of the Klan than what the mainstream political, historical and media establishment would have us believe.

THE HISTORY OF THE KLAN

The history of the Ku Klux Klan, which was originally founded shortly after the War for Southern Independence in Pulaski, Tenn., by a small group of Confederate veterans, is complex and nuanced. The group's name originates from the Greek word "kyklos," which translates to circle, and the English word "clan." It was and remains a fraternal organization whose members swear an oath of secrecy and engage in a variety of rituals, most of which are Christian-based. The original Klan is notorious for its so-called "night rides," in which Klan members would dress up in elaborate costumes and ride horses around their communities at night. Legend has it that these mysterious horse-mounted men dressed in bizarre disguises terrified many of the newly freed slaves in the South, who believed they were the ghosts of dead Confederate soldiers.

A number of local Klan chapters, known as Klaverns, were founded, and a major convention was organized in Nashville in 1867 to give more structure, guidance and legitimacy to the increasingly popular fraternal order. Delegates from across the South attended, and a former Confederate general, Nathan Bedford Forrest, was chosen to lead the organization. Gen. Forrest, widely regarded as the first imperial wizard of the Klan, admirably led the organization until the early 1870s, when he offi-

An estimated 60,000 Klansmen from across America gathered in Washington, D.C. for a large rally and parade in 1925. "The Klan put it all over its enemies," H.L. Mencken, the legendary American writer and critic who witnessed the parade, stated at the time. "The parade was grander and gaudier, by far, than anything the wizards had prophesied." Despite its distorted representation in the mass media and educational establishment, the Klan was an entirely respectable organization whose members included doctors, lawyers, and other professionals for much of its history. Viewing itself primarily as a Christian and patriotic organization, the Klan worked tirelessly to advance the political interests of the White race and promote traditional Christian values in America.

cially disbanded it following hostile media coverage and acts of violence allegedly committed by Klansmen, a theme throughout its long history. (Many acts of violence purportedly carried out by the Klan over the course of its long history have never actually been proven to have been committed by Klansmen. In other cases, rogue Klansmen or, in an even more insidious manner, government agents posing as Klansmen were convicted or suspected of committing acts of violence and vigilantism in order to discredit the Klan and tarnish its reputation.)

GOALS, PURPOSES & HISTORY

The Klan's various manifestations throughout American history, including to the present day, are complicated and difficult to generalize. T.W. Gregory, in his excellent essay "Reconstruction and the Ku Klux Klan," which he read before the Arkansas and Texas Bar Associations in 1906, understood the difficulties involved with providing an objective and honest historical account of the Klan.[1]

To begin his brilliant overview of the origins of the Klan, Gregory wrote: "When an American has been born who can write an impartial history of the 10 years of our country immediately succeeding Appomattox, and deal fairly with the opposing factions in the bitter and frequently bloody after-struggle, he will find nothing so remarkable and mysterious as the purposes and history of 'the Invisible Empire,' more commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan."

Our purposes here will be to provide a general and objective summation highlighting the causes which gave rise to the original Klan in the aftermath of the War for Southern Independence. Why did millions of Southern men join

the Klan? What were its goals and purposes? These questions will be addressed in the text that follows.

In short, the Klan arose as a result of Southern opposition to federal tyranny and occupation of the former Confederacy, which entailed the systematic disfranchisement of White Southern men, the political and cultural liberation and elevation of Blacks (aided and abetted by agents of the federal government and so-called "carpetbaggers"—rapacious Northerners who flocked to the South to economically exploit the defeated nation following the Civil War and organize newly liberated Blacks) and a total destruction of the traditional political and social structure of Southern society.

All of this resulted in utter chaos, violence and social unrest. A series of bills passed by Congress in 1867, which originated with extremely vengeful and spiteful Northern legislators, essentially dissolved the state governments in the South, dividing the former Confederate states into occupied military districts, which were to be ruled over by a federal Army officer. The policies of Reconstruction were to be brutally enforced in the South, and any opposition to the federal occupation was to be violently suppressed.[2]

In his previously cited essay, Gregory provides the context:

> {T}he effect of this legislation was to abolish the trial by jury in all criminal and civil cases, to proclaim martial law and thereby suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* to authorize arrests without warrant, abolish indictment and presentment for crime, discard process of law, and make the citizen and his property answerable to the will or caprice of a military officer from whose decision there was no appeal, except in case of a death sentence, when the approval of the president was required; the power was also given to the military commander to delegate most of these powers to whatever subordinates he saw fit. Not only did this legislation violate almost every guarantee of the state and federal constitutions, but it gave to a subordinate military officer powers which the combined legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government could not exercise.
>
> When it is added that up to 1872 all White men were disfranchised and forbidden to hold any state or federal office who had been engaged in insurrection or for giving aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and had previously held any state or federal office, it will be seen how complete was the scheme of reconstruction.
>
> Thousands of Negroes left the farms and crowded into the towns and villages to live on the bounty of the government and exercise the rights of suffrage and office holding denied to their late masters. Many of them were armed and organized into militia companies, Southern White men being excluded from these bodies. The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and the judges of the courts were largely prejudiced against the native Whites, and frequently profoundly ignorant, and many members of the constabulary were unable to write a return upon a writ; drunken and insolent Negroes thronged the streets, and White women were frequently subjected to the vilest insults; federal troops were quartered in the towns and often used to enforce the malice or caprice of agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and Negroes and Northern adventurers; men and women were frequently arrested without warrant or specific charge and carried 40 or 50 miles from their homes and imprisoned for indefinite periods without a hearing and finally discharged without even appearing before a judge.

Former president Woodrow Wilson, writing in his five-volume *History of the American People*, provides even more context by describing the motivation of White Southern men for joining the Klan and elaborating on the various policies brutally enforced upon the Southern states by the federal government during Reconstruction:

> The White men of the South were aroused by the very instinct of self-preservation to rid themselves, by fair means or foul, of the intolerable burden of government sustained by the votes of ignorant Negroes and conducted in the interest of adventure; governments whose incredible debts were incurred that thieves might be enriched, whose increasing loans and taxes went to no public use, but into the pockets of party managers and corrupt contractors. There was no place of open action or of Constitutional agitation, under the terms of reconstruction, for the men who were the real leaders of the Southern communities. Its restrictions shut White men of the older order out from the suffrage, even. They could act only by private combination, by private means, as a force outside of the government, hostile to it, proscribed by it, of whom opposition and bitter resistance was expected, and expected with defiance.

The Klan arose as a result of Southern opposition to federal tyranny and occupation.

Ryland Randolph, the exalted cyclops of an Alabama-based Klan, reflecting the views of the majority of Klansmen and their purpose for joining the Klan, offers a unique insight into the origins of the Klan. Traditional Southern society and its political institutions were being systematically demeaned and undermined in the aftermath of the Civil War. The South was occupied, and Southerners were experiencing "a persistent prostitution of all government, all resources, and all powers, to degrade the White man by the establishment of Negro supremacy." The Klan was seen as the protector of the South, its people, and its traditions.[3]

The aforementioned former Confederate Gen. Nathan

Bedford Forrest, the first imperial wizard of the Klan, testified before Congress in the early 1870s, explaining the phenomenon of the Klan, its purpose and mission. In the eyes of Southerners, the Klan was viewed as a law-and-order organization designed to protect White womanhood and the political and cultural traditions of the South. First and foremost, Gen. Forrest testified that the "insecurity felt by Southern people" was leading to the Klan's rise.[4]

He continued:

> Northern men [were] coming down there, forming leagues all over the country. The Negroes were holding night meetings; were going about; were becoming very insolent; and the Southern people . . . were very much alarmed. . . . [P]arties organized themselves so as to be ready in case they were attacked. Ladies were ravished by some of those Negroes. . . . There was a great deal of insecurity. . . . [T]his organization was got up to protect the weak, with no political intention at all.

Even extremely biased and unobjective sources are forced to concede the fact that the Klan's rise was tied directly to federal policies aimed at overturning and destroying the traditions of the South, resulting in Negro supremacy and White disfranchisement.

"The policies of Reconstruction—aiming to extend the rights of Southern Blacks—had the unintended effect of pushing hundreds of resentful and anxious veterans into the Klan," the Anti-Defamation League admits in its brief history of the Klan.[5]

The ADL further notes that many former slaves were the targets of Klan violence, but unsurprisingly fails to mention Blacks who were in fact targeted by the Klan were largely criminals and rapists, with many of them guilty of attacking and murdering innocent civilians and political officials in the aftermath of the Civil War.[6]

Interestingly, the ADL notes that "the Klan also harassed, intimidated and even killed Northern teachers, judges, politicians and 'carpetbaggers' of all ilk," who were occupying the South, enforcing policies anathema to the political and cultural traditions of the former Confederacy.

BLACKS NOT THE ENEMY

In preparation for this report, this author conducted an extensive interview with Pastor Thomas Robb, the national director of The Knights Party (TKP), and his dynamic and passionate daughter Rachel Pendergraft, who serves as the national organizer of The Knights Party. TKP is widely recognized as the most professional and respectable Klan organization in America today.

Pastor Robb described the original Klan as comprised of "devout Christians who had only one objective: the restoration of sovereignty over their homeland."

He continued by stating:

Private Group Wants Reb Hero's Statue

By John Friend

In June 2015, a young White man named Dylann Storm Roof went on a shooting rampage at a historic Black church in Charleston, South Carolina, resulting in the reported murder of nine Negro churchgoers. In the wake of the reported shooting (Roof is set for trial in January 2017), the mass media and organized ethnic lobbies have openly waged war on the history and traditions of the Confederacy and the Southern people.

Various incarnations of the Confederate flag have been demonized, tarnished, and removed from state capitols and public and private buildings across the South. Confederate monuments, such as that of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Monument in Memphis, Tennessee, have been threatened with vandalism and destruction by radical anti-White vigilantes and politicians.

In August 2015, Pastor Thomas Robb, national director of the Knights Party, officially requested that the Nathan Bedford Forrest Monument at Health Sciences Park be transported to the Christian Revival Center, the Knights Party headquarters in Harrison, Arkansas. Pastor Robb's organization is legally represented by his son Jason Robb, an attorney in northern Arkansas.

The Knights Party is "attempting to acquire the statue because we simply don't want to see another monument that represents one of our heroes be destroyed," Jason explained to The Barnes Review in a recent interview. "When this monument is moved to the Christian Revival Center, it will allow future generations to honor a great man," he said.

"Nathan Bedford Forrest is an important figure, because he helped to save the Southern people from Northern military aggression and tyranny that was bent on destroying the South," Robb continued. "Forrest helped to restore order to the South, and the South loved him."

According to a spokeswoman for the city of Memphis, public leaders are in the process of officially submitting a waiver request to the Tennessee State Historical Commission, which will then consider and act upon the Knights Party's request to relocate the monument to a spot on private property under their care. As of press time, the Tennessee State Historical Commission has still not returned TBR's phone calls regarding the statue's status. ✦

Southern California Klansmen were violently attacked by Hispanic gang members and violent Black thugs immediately upon arriving at a park in Anaheim, California, where the group had planned to peacefully rally in protest of illegal immigration. According to the *LA Times*, three people were stabbed and 13 others arrested during the incident in late February. The mass media has attempted to smear and discredit leading GOP presidential contender Donald Trump (top right) as a rabid racist by tying him to Dr. David Duke (bottom right), who was once affiliated with the Klan. Dr. Duke, an eloquent spokesman for Euro-American rights, had praised Trump's bold stance against illegal immigration, as well as other important issues. Note that Dr. Duke, a former one-term Republican Louisiana state representative, fought for all the people in his district, both Black and White.

> Contrary to what we are told today, the original Klansmen did not consider Negroes to be their enemy. Instead, they recognized only one enemy and that was a tyrannical federal government that was abusing their God-given rights through the power of occupying federal troops.

Following the withdrawal of federal troops in the early 1870s from the former Confederate states, the Klan officially disbanded on orders from Imperial Wizard Nathan Bedford Forrest. Through much hard work and sacrifice, their primary objective was largely accomplished. "The Klan was a Christian organization in the beginning and remains so today," noted Pendergraft. "It has a record of victory and restored law and order to the South."

The Knights Party carries on in the tradition of the original Klan, and fights for White Christian revival in America and around the world. At the center of this revival are strong, healthy White families along with a return to sound Christian morals and principals. "We stand for family and everything that a strong family entails: honor, strength, compassion, loyalty and integrity," Pendergraft concluded. "The family is the cornerstone of the nation, and must be the cornerstone of the White resistance." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 T.W. Gregory, "Reconstruction and The Ku Klux Klan: A Paper Read Before the Arkansas and Texas Bar Associations." July 10, 1906. Accessed November 4, 2015, http://kkk.bz/?page_id=196.

2 Author Thomas Goodrich has written extensively about the federal occupation of the South and the brutality that followed. See *The Day Dixie Died: Southern Occupation, 1865-1866* (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2001).

3 David M. Chalmers, *Hooded Americanism: The History of the Ku Klux Klan* (Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1981), pg. 16.

4 *Ibid.*, pg. 20-21.

5 "Ku Klux Klan—History," Anti-Defamation League, accessed Nov. 4, 2015, http://archive.adl.org/learn/ext_us/kkk/history.html.

6 See *Hooded Americanism: The History of the Ku Klux Klan*, pg. 18.

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The Birth of the Second Klan

By John Friend

With the release of D.W. Griffith's epic cinematic masterpiece *The Birth of a Nation* in 1915, a dramatic film positively portraying the Klan as the defenders of White Christian civilization, law and order, and, perhaps most importantly, White womanhood, interest in the Klan grew tremendously. The film, based on Thomas Dixon Jr.'s 1906 book *The Clansmen: An Historic Romance of the Ku Klux Klan*, is one of the most popular and important films in American history. It was screened to large audiences, including at the White House and other federal buildings in Washington, D.C. "It is like writing history with lightning," Woodrow Wilson, then president of the United States, said at the time. "And my only regret is that it is all so terribly true."

William Simmons, a Southern patriot from Alabama, organized the second Ku Klux Klan and announced its founding to coincide with the release of *The Birth of a Nation*. Historian David Chalmers provides the details:

> With *The Birth of a Nation* scheduled to open in Atlanta, Simmons sprang into action. He gathered together nearly two-score men from various fraternal orders, including two members of the original Klan and the speaker of the Georgia Legislature. They agreed to found the order, and Simmons picked Thanksgiving Eve [1915] for the formal ceremonies.
>
> When the members gathered at Atlanta's Piedmont Hotel, Simmons had a surprise prepared. The ceremonies were to be held on Stone Mountain, an immense, striking granite slab rising from the earth 16 miles outside Atlanta. . . .
>
> When *The Birth of a Nation* opened a week later, an Atlanta paper carried Simmons's announcement of "The World's Greatest Secret, Social, Patriotic, Fraternal, Beneficiary Order" next to the advertisement for the movie.
>
> And so, with an assist from D.W. Griffith, Col. Simmons's "High Class Order for Men of Intelligence and Character" was launched.[1]

The second Klan was much more popular and mainstream than the original Klan and was an instant hit. Millions of Americans joined, and not just in the South. The second Klan was comprised of its traditional base in the South, but now had members in Oregon, California, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and elsewhere. Lawyers, doctors, politicians, and other professional people joined the Klan, and it exercised tremendous political influence, fought to enforce prohibition and traditional Christian morality, and decried racial integration, miscegenation and degeneracy. Klan organizations and their members became heavily involved in local and state politics and supported public education free from the influence of "Romanist" teachers, alluding to their distrust and hostility toward the Catholic Church. They advocated "100% Americanism," and viewed immigration from Eastern Europe, non-White nations and Catholic countries as a threat to White Protestant America.

"What are the dangers that the White man sees threatening to crush and overwhelm Anglo-Saxon civilization?" Col. Simmons asked his audience in the 1920s. "The dangers were in the tremendous influx of foreign immigration, tutored in alien dogmas and alien creeds, flowing in from all climes and slowly pushing the native-born White American population into the center of the country, there to be ultimately overwhelmed and smothered." ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 David Chalmers, *Hooded Americanism: The History of the Ku Klux Klan* (Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1981), pp. 29-30.

TRUE HISTORY VERSUS HOLLYWOOD PROPAGANDA

THE FREE STATE OF JONES

What's the truth about Confederate traitor Newt Knight — Hollywood's latest multicultural hero — and the independent nation he allegedly inspired in the cultural heart of Civil War-torn Dixie?

DIVERSITY: The U.S. government touts it as a great thing, when in fact what our policymakers are actually striving for is a single mixed-race, atheistic society with no diversity at all. Zionist-controlled Hollywood is a willing partner in this effort, never missing an opportunity to depict those who wish to protect the beauty of the different races as ignorant bigots and those who want to no distinct racial lineages as modern-day heroes. . . .

By Clint Lacy

There is much buzz surrounding the soon-to-be-released movie *Free State of Jones* starring Matthew McConaughey as Newton Knight. The Internet Movies Database (IMBb) website describes the movie as follows:

> Set during the Civil War, *Free State of Jones* tells the story of defiant Southern farmer Newt Knight and his extraordinary armed rebellion against the Confederacy. Banding together with other small farmers and local slaves, Knight launched an uprising that led Jones County, Mississippi, to secede from the Confederacy, creating the Free State of Jones. Knight continued his struggle into Reconstruction, distinguishing him as a compelling, if controversial, figure of defiance long beyond the war.[1]

Hollywood has a long history of sacrificing facts to create a better story line, which made me wonder: Was Newt Knight really the hero Hollywood has made him out to be, and is the story they are promoting factual?

As I started to research the story of Newt Knight, one of the first articles I found was published on the Workers World Party website. The heading under the website's banner reads: "Workers and Oppressed Peoples of the World Unite" and has this to say about the story of the Free State of Jones:

Facing page, left to right: Actor Matthew McConaughey, who plays Newton Knight in the movie *Free State of Jones* and Gugu Mbatha-Raw, who plays his slave-wife Rachel. Movie trailer photo shows Newt Knight, in the midst of a battle with Union forces. **Above, McConaughey**, center, beard, leads a scruffy band of ruffians, Confederate deserters and runaway slaves in Jones County, Mississippi. In early 1864, Knight overthrew the Confederate authorities in Ellisville and hoisted the Northern central government flag over the courthouse. The county apparently seceded from Mississippi and the Confederate States of America. No one really knows. Knight then separated from his White wife and married a Black woman, a former slave—which is why Hollywood takes such delight in the story of this murderous traitor.

Knight, well known for his anti-slavery views, joined the Confederate Army under threat of arrest and served as a hospital orderly, deserting soon after. He hid out in the swamps of northern Mississippi, learning what life was like for a runaway slave, and that the enslaved people aided Confederate deserters. He wasn't captured without a fight. Manacled, flogged and taken to prison, Knight was given a choice: Fight for the Confederacy or face a firing squad. But it wasn't long after that he deserted again, after Vicksburg fell to the Union.

This time, Knight found company with large bands of fellow deserters and organized. According to Jefferson and Stauffer, "The Newton Knight who returned to Jones County after Vicksburg was a strike-first killer and dedicated enemy of the Confederacy." As many as 200 in number, the former soldiers elected Knight their captain, calling themselves "the Jones County Scouts," and declared independence from the Confederacy."[2]

The Workers World Party goes on to state:

> Newton Knight must rank among the heroes of the Civil War. Thousands of poor whites throughout the South followed his example and became pro-Union. It is no accident that his story was drowned out in the mythology of the neo fascist post-Reconstruction period. As false as the racist myth of the "happy" slave of Disney cartoons is the myth that every poor white farmer of the Civil War South was racist and 100% loyal to the Confederacy.
>
> Due to the civil rights movement, the new Black Lives Matter movement and the campaigns against the Confederate flag of slavery, the truth about the anti-slavery struggle continues to surface. According to Jenkins and Stauffer, "Newton Knight had more in common with the slaves he had met in the swamps, who treated him better and showed him more basic humanity, than the Confederate authorities who claimed to be his countrymen."[3]

As you might expect, the Workers World Party is a communist organization, and as such it is no wonder they lift Newt Knight up as a hero right along with the "Black Lives Matter" movement, the Black Panthers and those who attack the Confederate flag and Southern heritage.

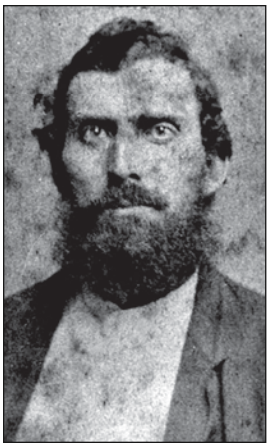
With this knowledge, one would have to question the legitimacy and accuracy of a movie or any version of the story of Newt Knight if a communist organization (which specializes in propaganda) finds it so "inspiring."

Yes, there is another side to the story of the Free State of Jones and Newt Knight.

First and foremost is the fact that Knight was not conscripted under threat to himself or his family to join the Confederacy.

An article found on ancestry.com and written by Tommy McGlothlin states that:

> Newt Knight . . . contrary to popular opinion, was not conscripted into the Army of the Confederacy. He volunteered . . . twice. He first signed up with the 8th Mississippi at Paulding (in Jasper County) on 29 July 1861. He was assigned the rank of private and furloughed with orders to rendezvous with his company in Enterprise on Sept. 18. In the meantime, however, his house . . . burned down, and he probably moved back to Jones County. As a result, he missed his rendezvous with



NEWT KNIGHT
Phony Hollywood hero.

RACHEL KNIGHT
Newt's slave wife.

AMOS McLEMORE
Murdered by Knight.

NEWT KNIGHT and GRANDSON HOWARD
Last photo of famed Southern traitor.

his company and was listed as AWOL. He re-enlisted on 15 May 1862 with the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers, as a private in Company F. He . . . saw battle in Corinth, and following the battle was promoted to . . . sergeant . . . so we can assume that Knight was a fairly good soldier. . . .

Knight's falling out with the Confederate Army occurred following the passage and implementation of the "Twenty Negro Law." This law made it possible for men who owned 20 slaves or more to escape Army service, presumably so that they could tend to their slaves. . . Knight viewed this law as very unfair to poor soldiers. . . .

He did not appreciate being made to feel as if they were pawns in a game, to be thrown away by the wealthy men running the war. So, during the retreat to Abbeville . . . he deserted and was listed as "lost" on 29 Nov. 1862. He was soon captured, however, and was court-martialed. His rank was reduced to private . . . he was mustered back into duty in Feb. 1863. Sometime before his unit arrived for duty in Vicksburg he was missing again. . . . Knight . . . headed back for home, where he knew he could hide out . . . from the men that surely would be sent after him. . . .

The myth states that once entrenched in the swamps of Jones County, Knight organized a band of fellow deserters and rallied the anti-Confederate sentiments of the people of the county to issue a formal secession from the state of Mississippi and from the Confederacy. Some sort of government was organized, it is said, with Knight as the president. Armed forces were raised, including a navy—though the county is at least 90 miles from the sea and has only one river that is not navigable by any vessel other than a raft. Once this was accomplished, the government of the Free State of Jones waged war against the Confederacy. Some versions . . . state that Knight's army also waged war against any Union forces that may have come within the vicinity of the county. Once the Confederacy was vanquished by the federal army and was returned to the union, the Free State of Jones also ceased to exist. . . . [T]hough Knight's rebellion gave rise to the myth of the Free State of Jones and the notion that Jones County was completely disloyal to both Mississippi and the Confederacy, the great majority of the men of the county served the Confederacy honorably.[4]

A CASE OF MURDER

Knight's association with the notion of the Free State of Jones began Oct. 5, 1863. The Confederate Army had announced a general amnesty for all deserters and draft dodgers by order of Gen. Braxton Bragg. In order to implement the amnesty, trusted officers were sent to areas that were known to be hotbeds for deserters. There, these agents offered amnesty to any deserter. The amnesty would be effective 20 days from the decree's first reading in any given state. The person entrusted to carry out the amnesty in Jones County was a native son, Maj. Amos McLemore. Once in Jones County, McLemore set up headquarters in the home of Amos Deason, a loyal Confederate citizen of Ellisville. McLemore set up "collection stations" throughout the county, to which his men could report for duty, and fugitive hunters could deposit the deserters that they captured for repatriation. The repatriated men collected in Jones County included those who took advantage of the amnesty as well as those who did not go voluntarily. In all, McLemore was successful in rounding up 119 men.

McLemore's success in repatriating deserters may well have led Knight to decide to do away with him. Knight had gathered around him quite a few deserters and considered these men his army, his own personal support. McLemore threatened that support. McLemore had to be eliminated—killed. On Oct. 5, therefore, Knight and a few

of his men went to Ellisville and surrounded the Deason house. At a specified point in the evening, Knight burst into the living room and found the major standing by the fireplace. Knight shot McLemore at point-blank range through the heart before escaping into the woods and swamps.

Throughout the winter and following spring, a small contingency of the Jasper Rifles was sent to hunt Knight down but were unsuccessful. The fact that he was being hunted may have caused Knight to offer the services of his men to a small unit of the United States infantry located in Jones County at a place called Sall's Battery. No proof, however, exists that they were ever incorporated into the Union Army. Surely, however, the federals encouraged them to continue their molestation of the Confederate Army and sent them out to do so with Lincoln's blessings, perhaps with the misguided impression that they were now federal agents.

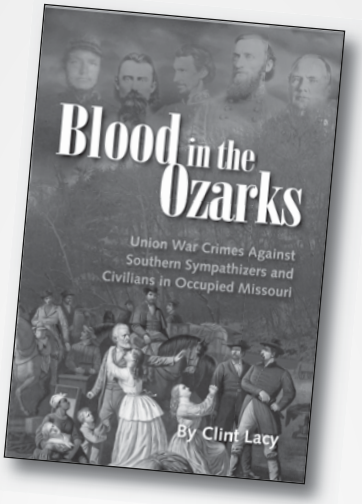
Finally, the war required that the Confederates end their pursuit for Knight. The Confederacy was desperately short of men for the battlefield and could not afford to have any performing "non-military" duties, not even deserter hunting.

Word of the federal encouragement for Knight eventually arrived, through many parties, into the hands of Gen. William T. Sherman. As is the case when information is passed down from one party to the next, the facts surrounding McLemore's assassination, as well as the facts surrounding the level of organization of the Knight Company and the level of the organization of a supposed government initiated to rebel against the rebellion were exaggerated as they passed from one mouth to the next. From Sherman and his agents, the story was given to pro-Union journalists in Natchez, who seized upon the whole tale as a useful bit of propaganda. Thus, the myth of the Free State of Jones as a creation of Newt Knight—deserter, renegade and assassin—was born.

The fact of the matter is that Jones County had a reputation for lawlessness and laissez-faire government long before Newt Knight became disillusioned with the elite nature of the Confederate cause . . . from its inception, the people of Jones County resisted organized government of any sort and certainly resented any government imposed upon them by foreign authorities (foreign, in this case, being any authority centered outside of a 20-mile radius from Ellisville).

When Jones County was created in 1826 from parts of neighboring Covington and Wayne counties, very few people lived there. John F.H. Claiborne, recognized as the father of Mississippi history, described the county, following a trip through the Piney Woods, as a backwoods where lawlessness and anarchy prevailed. More than likely, the people simply found themselves to be in no need of a government at all. When so many of them left the county for more enticing land in the Chickasaw Cession, the original officers of the county quit their services because of a lack

NEW BOOK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB



Blood in the Ozarks

Union War Crimes Against Southern Sympathizers and Civilians in Civil War Missouri

Deep in the eastern Ozarks of Missouri, a battle still rages about a massacre that happened on Christmas Day of 1863. While some call it a simple rescue mission to liberate captured Union soldiers, others claim that it was mass murder, which included women, children and the elderly. The War of the Rebellion was a bitter and brutal conflict, but perhaps never more so than in the state of Missouri. The brutality of the conflict was punctuated with multiple Union war crimes, especially in the eastern Ozarks. As a result, 27,000 Missouri citizens were killed during the war.

To this day, local historians with an axe to grind have worked diligently to cover up the Christmas Day massacre to protect local reputations. Author Clint Lacy has taken up historian Jerry Ponder's torch of truth and, in this book, he presents all the known evidence, making a strong case that the Wilson Massacre, as it has come to be known, did in fact occur as Ponder claimed.

But the Wilson Massacre was not the only Union war crime in Missouri. Lacy also discusses many others committed by Union forces in Missouri in his attempt to bring history into accord with the facts and shine the light of truth on one of the darkest periods of American history.

Softcover, foreword by TBR Editorial Board member Prof. Ray Goodwin, six appendices based upon period newspaper reports and diary entries, informative photo section, 157 pages, #725, $17 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077—Mon.-Thu. 9-5 PT—to charge or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com to order.

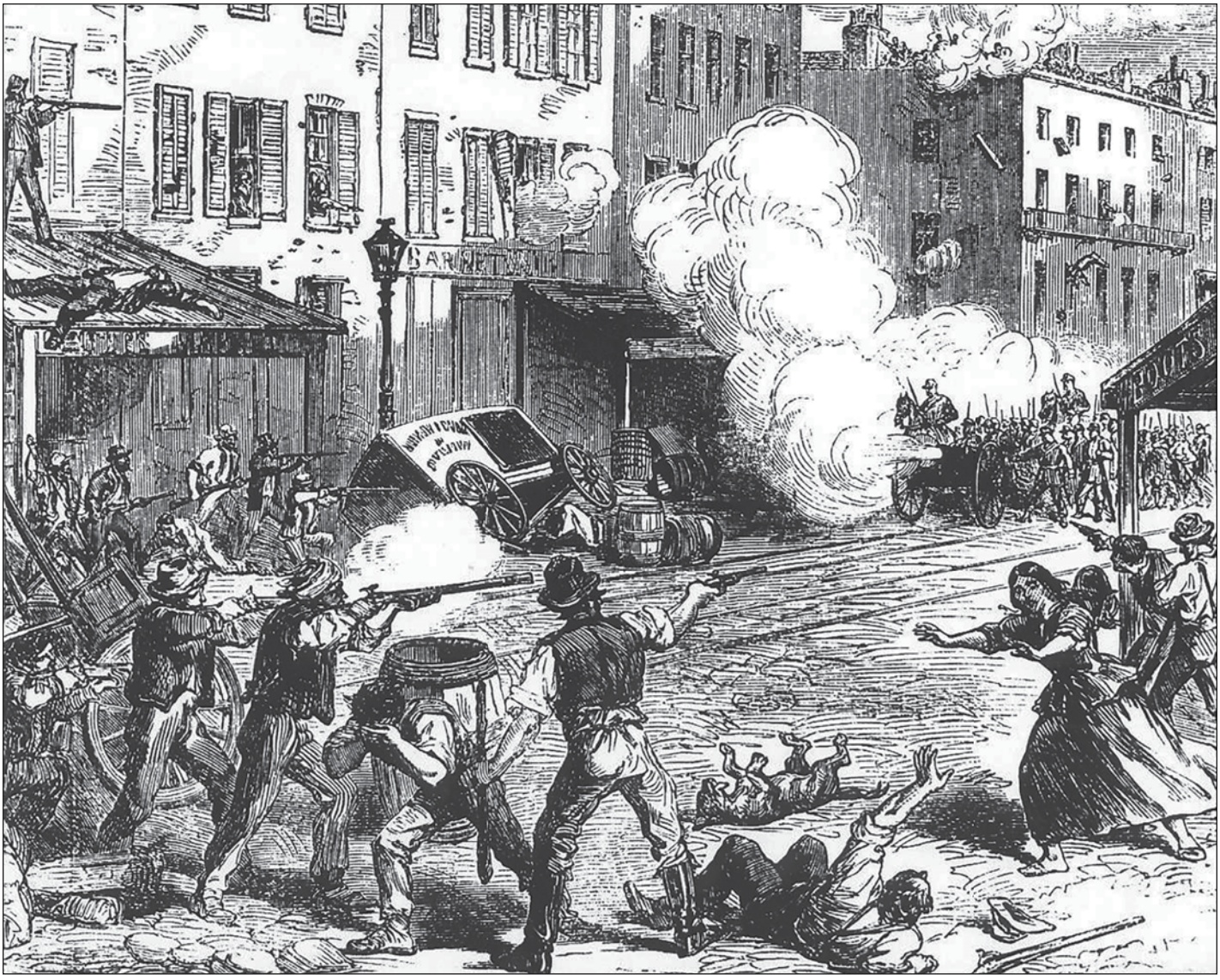
of pay, and for many years the county had no legal government. This situation continued until 1846, when the state Legislature took action to reorganize the county's government. It was during this lawless era that the term "Free State of Jones" was first applied to the county.

RACIAL MIXING

The story of Newt Knight and the Free State of Jones is more than a story of a poor disfranchised soldier who feels that he is fighting a rich man's war. There is another aspect of this story that has liberals, communists and Hollywood beaming.

An article published on the Smithsonian website about "the Free State of Jones" focuses on Newt Knight the deserter who received help from the slave community while he was in hiding. In this article Smithsonian author Richard Grant interviews Jones County, Mississippi native J.R. Gavin. Grant writes:

> We make our way around the lakeshore, passing beaver-gnawed tree stumps and snaky-looking thickets. Reaching higher ground, Gavin points across the swamp to various local landmarks. Then he plants his staff on the ground and turns to face me directly. "Now I'm going to say something



New York City was torn apart by draft riots in July 1863. The impoverished Whites of the Big Apple—overwhelmingly from Ireland—were highly angered by the injustices of America's first military conscription: the rich being able to buy their way out of the draft by paying a fine of $300, the risk of death or dismemberment on the battlefield, the prospect of swarms of freed Black slaves coming north to take away jobs from the Whites—it was too much to bear, so they took to the streets, paralyzing the city. The riots raged for four solid days, until Lincoln brought in 4,000 troops fresh from the horrors of Gettysburg to quell the protests. Thousands were injured, and some 120 died in the riots.

that might offend you," he begins, and proceeds to do just that, by referring in racist terms to Newt's descendants in nearby Soso, saying some of them are so light-skinned "you look at them and you just don't know."

I stand there writing it down and thinking about William Faulkner, whose novels are strewn with characters who look white but are deemed black by Mississippi's fanatical obsession with the one-drop rule. And not for the first time in Jones County, where arguments still rage about a man born 179 years ago, I recall Faulkner's famous axiom about history: "The past is never dead. It's not even past."

After the Civil War, Knight took up with his grandfather's former slave Rachel; they had five children together. Knight also fathered nine children with his white wife, Serena, and the two families lived in different houses on the same 160-acre farm. After he and Serena separated—they never divorced—Newt Knight caused a scandal that still reverberates by entering a common-law marriage with Rachel and proudly claiming their mixed-race children.

The Knight Negroes, as these children were known, were shunned by whites and blacks alike. Unable to find marriage partners in the community, they started marrying their white cousins instead, with Newt's encouragement. (Newt's son Mat . . . married one of Rachel's daughters by another man, and Newt's daughter Molly married one of Rachel's sons by another man.) An interracial community began to form near the small town of Soso, and continued to marry within itself.

"They keep to themselves over there," says Gavin, striding back toward his house, where supplies of canned food and muscadine wine are stored up for the onset of Armageddon. "A lot of people find it easier to forgive Newt for fighting Confederates than mixing blood."[5]

Note that Grant, not content to merely conduct an interview, attempts to portray Gavin as a doomsday prepper—we assume because he doesn't speak in politically correct terms and because being a prepper is considered a bad thing in establishment circles.

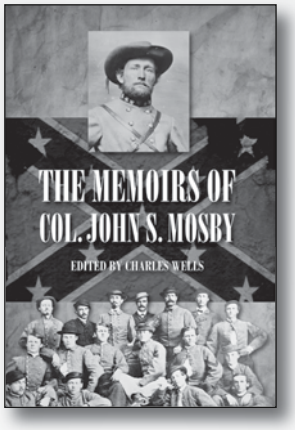
Could it be that the real reason Hollywood and the liberal press have so eagerly embraced the Free State of Jones, is not because a Southerner abandoned the Confederacy but because a Southerner abandoned the Confederacy and left his wife and children to have a relationship and a family with a slave?

There are numerous records of men in the North who deserted or refused to be conscripted by the Union Army.

Just as Newt Knight became disillusioned with the 20-slave rule, which exempted wealthy Southerners from

MUST-READING FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

The Memoirs of "The Gray Ghost"



These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized kept the Yankee forces snarled in knots and earned him the nickname "the Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own defended headquarters, Mosby made his name synonymous with guerrilla warfare. Though universally admired by Southerners during the war for his bravery, cunning and leadership skills, he outraged many of his admirers after the war when he publicly endorsed Ulysses S. Grant for president. After an appointment as U.S. Consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg.

But Mosby was more than just a cavalry genius, he was also a brilliant writer. In *The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby*, you'll read the personal and poignant recollections of his meetings with Grant and Lee, his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more. Here are Mosby's brutally honest accounts in his own words of the most devastating war in U.S. history. Also includes letters to his wife and others, as well as dispatches to and from some of the biggest names in the war. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H in U.S. Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu., 9-5 PT. See also BarnesReview.com.

service in the Confederate Army, many Union men became disillusioned with the policy of the federal government, which allowed wealthy citizens to buy their way out of conscription.

History.com published an article about the New York City draft riots, which states:

> In 1863, in the midst of the American Civil War, Congress passed a conscription law making all men between 20 and 45 years of age liable for military service. On July 13, the government's attempt to enforce the draft in New York City ignited the most destructive civil disturbance in the city's history. Rioters torched government buildings and, on July 15, fought pitched battles with troops. Conservative contemporary commentators, concerned about an anti-Union plot, claimed that 1,155 people were killed. In fact, about 300, over half of them policemen and soldiers, were injured, and there were no more than 119 fatalities, most of them rioters.
>
> A majority of the rioters were Irish, living in pestilential misery. The spark that ignited their grievances and those of other workingmen and women was the provision in the law that conscription could be avoided by payment of $300, an enormous sum only the rich could afford. In a context of wartime inflation, black competition for jobs, and race prejudice among working people, particularly the Irish, New York's Blacks were chosen as scapegoats for long-accumulated grievances. Many innocent Blacks were slain and their homes sacked. A colored orphan asylum was razed. In this intersection of ethnic diversity, class antagonism, and racism lay the origins of the draft riots.[6]

The attempt to enforce the draft ignited the most destructive riots in U.S. history.

There was only one movie that accurately portrayed the 1863 draft riots of New York City, and that was the film "Gangs of New York." It did not only accurately portray the draft riots but the general attitude of the citizens of New York itself.

The IMBD website sums up the film as follows:

> It's 1863 and lower Manhattan is run by gangs, the most powerful of which is the Natives, headed by Bill "the Butcher" Cutting. He believes that America should belong to native-born Americans and opposes the waves of immigrants, mostly Irish, entering the city. It's also the time of the Civil War and forced conscription leads to the worst riots in U.S. history.[7]

In one scene "Bill" (played by Daniel Day Lewis) and his cronies attend a portrayal of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a theater. As Abraham Lincoln is portrayed as an angel lecturing his people (black and white) to get along, Bill stands up and exclaims, "Down with the Union" as he and his cronies pelt the cast with vegetables."

An outstanding resource for learning the attitude of the North about the war, slavery and conscription is Charles L.C. Minor's *The Real Lincoln*, originally published in 1904.

On the subject of emancipation of the slaves, Minor writes (p. 136):

> The abolitionist wing of the Republican Party was never noted for strong unionism. Down to our Civil War the abolitionists preached destruction of the Union. The ultra-abolition adherents of General Fremont were willing to see a pro-slavery President-McClellan-elected rather than emancipation.[8]

Minor writes (p. 163) that in January 1862 General Grant had disbanded the entire 109th Illinois regiment for disloyalty. On page 165 Minor writes that a report from Indianapolis, Indiana Jan. 24, 1863 states:

> "Nearly 2,600 deserters and stragglers have been arrested within a very few weeks; generally, it requires an armed detail. Most of the deserters, true to the oath of the order (Knights of the Golden Circle), desert with their arms" and that on March 19, 1863, "Two hundred mounted armed men in Rush County (Indiana) have today resisted arrest of deserters. Have sent one hundred infantry by special train to arrest deserters and ringleaders. Southern Indiana is ripe for revolution."[9]

Minor also references a telegram dated March 2, 1864, which reads: "Insurrection in Edgar County, Illinois. Union men on one side, Copperheads on the other. They had two battles; several killed. Please order . . . two companies . . . to put down the disturbance."[10]

The simple fact of the matter is that for many in the South, conscription was resisted, unfair taxation was resisted and many viewed the situation as a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. Most Southerners were not fighting for slavery because the majority of Confederate soldiers didn't own slaves.

Was it taboo in the South for Whites to intermarry with Blacks? Yes.

In the North conscription was resisted, unfair taxation was resisted and most men viewed the situation as a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. Most Northerners were

JONES COUNTY STILL AT WAR WITH JAPAN?

By Pat Shannan

Mississippi has some amusing history. I know. I grew up there. Until 1966, it was a "dry" state; the very last, as I remember, to allow hard liquor to be sold legally. However, the hard-drinking politicians never let a little thing like state law thwart the collection of revenue. Long ago it had enacted a "Black Market Tax" on liquor sales. So the same state legislature that declared booze to be illegal also quietly collected a tax on what was sold. In other words, "You cain't sell it, but if you do, you gotta pay a tax." It was said that it took only one term as sheriff of Harrison County (Biloxi, Gulfport on the wide open Gulf Coast) to be wealthy enough to retire.

After the "legalization," of what the bootleggers had been selling from unconcealed retail stores wearing big signs, one wag wrote, "Yep, even the Baptists are saying 'Hello' to each other in the liquor stores now."

Then there is this story of "The Free State of Jones." Everything the author says here is true, except that the legend has never died away, and the pride is still so blatantly evident that the county vehicles don't even advertise being property of Jones County. To this day, the lettering on the doors of the sheriff's squad cars proudly announces, "The Free State of Jones."

So what about this headline above? Well, you have already read how it unfolded. After Mississippi seceded from the union, Jones County, unwilling to be involved with the conflict on either side, seceded from Mississippi. However, when Mississippi was forced back into pledging federal allegiance, Jones County never legally re-joined Mississippi and remained "free."

Let's fast-forward to 1941. Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, FDR declares war on Japan and the outraged Free State of Jones declares war on Japan as well. Now jump ahead to August of 1945. The Free State of Jones has no representative on the battleship *Missouri* when MacArthur accepts the signed surrender from the Japan dignitaries. Jones never gets such a document.

Jones County is still at war with Japan. ✦

not fighting to emancipate the slaves; they were told they were fighting to save the Union. In fact, resistance to the war in the North peaked after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Was it taboo in the North for whites to intermarry with blacks? Yes.

Most Northerners agreed with the South when it came to views about Black Americans whether they were free or enslaved.

The story of Newt Knight, who deserted the Confederacy and resisted the efforts of those in charge to capture him, and men like him, are no different than the story of men from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio who did not want to fight in a war they did not believe in.

The myth of the Free State of Jones and its newfound popularity can be credited to one reason and one reason only: It makes the South look bad, which, as readers well know, is in vogue right now.

Even though these occurrences happened in the North and the South, don't expect to see a movie about the Free State of Williamson County, Illinois, which seceded from the Union early in the war. The story simply doesn't fit into Hollywood's multicultural agenda. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 IMBD website: http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1124037/

2."Newton Knight Abolitionist Guerrilla Leader in Mississippi," found at the World Workers Party website:
www.workers.org.

3. *Ibid.*

4. "The Civil War and the Free State of Jones", Ancestry.com website: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~msjones2/history/historyjones2.html.

5 "The Free State of Jones", Smithsonian website dated March, 2016 and found at: http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/true-story-free-state-jones-180958111/?no-ist.

6 "History.Com "New York Draft Riots" found at: www.history.com.

7 "Gangs of New York", reviewed at the IBDM website: www.imdb.com.

8 "The Real Lincoln," Charles L.C. Minor, page 136.

9 *Ibid.*, page 163.

10 *Ibid.*, page 175.

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SHERMAN'S PLUNDER

HOW UNION LOOTERS GOT RICH OFF THE WAR

Men like Gen. William Sherman are hailed as heroes by today's court historians for brutally subduing Southern resistance in the Civil War through rape, murder and organized looting. It turns out, Sherman and many Union soldiers and officers got rich via the systematic theft of the personal belongings of Southerners. Sherman himself grabbed over 500 gold pocket watches. . . .

By Pat Shannan

The victors of war write the history and the first casualty of war is the truth. These maxims are not new to any TBR reader. The historical proof is as old as civilization. And, in this Orwellian world of Newspeak, these adages are much more blatantly evident. During the War of Southern Secession, Abe Lincoln's influence over the propaganda was so far-reaching that the false premise for secession of the 11 southern states and four years of Americans massacring each other is still the popular notion. Another strongly held falsehood.

"Slavery" did not become the official excuse for the northern declaration of war on the South until late 1862 (a year and a half after the first shots were fired) when a man with a lot more savvy than the president paid Lincoln a visit and convinced him that the issue of slavery would pluck the emotional heartstrings of Americans far better than merely "keeping the Union together." His name was Frederick Douglas, and he was right. The myth lingers stronger today than ever.

Union General William Tecumseh Sherman is best known for promising and delivering to President Lincoln his 1864 Christmas present of Savannah, following his barbarous treatment of Georgians while cutting a 60-mile-wide swath across the state from Atlanta to the sea. All of that notwithstanding, his marauding and vicious treatment of innocents in South Carolina was lesser known but even more repugnant.

In February of 1865, following a month of rapacious rollicking in Savannah, Sherman's delirious troops embarked on their fearsome jaunt to ransack Columbia and other South Carolina towns and farmlands, leaving in their wake at every stop only charred remnants of a former civilization.

The South Carolinians knew Sherman was coming there next. His hostile attitude toward the state that had started the war by "firing the first shot" had been voiced by him maybe a few dozen times. Sherman's hate for the South, and especially South Carolina, was vitriolic, and the fact was known to the defenseless citizenry sitting unarmed in wait.

In the Dec. 31, 1864 entry in her diary, Columbia, South Carolina resident Emma Florence LaConte had written, "Georgia has been desolated. The resistless flood has swept through that state, leaving but a desert to mark its track. They are preparing to hurl destruction upon the state they hate most of all, and Sherman the brute avows his intention of converting South Carolina into a wilderness. Not one house, he says, shall be left standing, and his licentious troops—Whites and Negroes—shall be turned loose to ravage and violate."

Sherman may have initiated the idea, but the plan was supported by the federal hierarchy. He thought that the war would end more quickly if civilians of the South felt some destruction personally, a view supported by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, commander of all Union forces, and President Abraham Lincoln.

Dr. Thomas J. DiLorenzo, economics professor at Loyola College in Baltimore, also a historian and writer, tells us that Sherman once wrote to his wife that his purpose was the "extermination, not of soldiers alone,

but of the people" of the South. Sherman often ordered his soldiers, many of whom were street criminals from Northern as well as European cities, to shoot civilians at random. He ordered his men to burn entire towns in Tennessee and Mississippi and, of course, Georgia. And the thousands of letters and diaries that survived the war attest to the rape of both Black and White women by Sherman's men. Sherman's men were far more experienced at crime than war.

Many of the Yankees got drunk before starting the holocaust in Columbia and were allowed to rape and pillage without restraint. There are no records to reflect the exact number of both Black and White women that were kidnapped, gang-raped and murdered, leaving only the thousands of letters and diaries attesting to the horror stories by those that survived. The wind-aided fires, started by the gleeful troops, destroyed more than two-thirds of the capital city. Not unlike the 20th century BATF/FBI-concocted tales that the Branch Davidian church dwellers set fire to their own church home in the much fictionalized Waco story, Sherman claimed that the raging fires were started by the evacuating Confederates and fanned by the high winds. In strong contrast to his earlier publicized feelings about South Carolinians and the South in general, Sherman lied about the burning of Columbia after the war saying, "I never ordered it and never wished it."

It had to have been under Gen. Sherman's orders as well that his army destroyed the remaining public buildings before marching out of Columbia three days later. He was the one in charge.

One New York propagandist newspaperman following Sherman's army at the time and sanitizing his crimes into heroic deeds wrote that "There can be no denial of the assertion that the feeling among the troops was one of extreme bitterness toward the people of the state of South Carolina." So how had such an attitude been instilled in the troops? It certainly wasn't gained on an individual basis, if it existed at all. Some torch-wielding Union soldiers actually apologized for what they were about to do when mothers of small children begged them not to make them homeless saying, "I'm sorry ma'am, but I am under orders."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* cheered on as Sherman's army raped, pillaged, burned and plundered the state, calling South Carolina an "accursed hotbed of treason."

DiLorenzo, the most prolific researcher and author on the subject of our time, wrote, "All of this is so telling because it reveals that neither Sherman, nor his subordinate officers, nor the average 'soldier' in his army, were motivated by anything having to do with slavery. South Carolina suffered more than any other state at the hands

"War Is Swell"

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, called Uncle Billy by his troops, was a despicable, greedy lout. After stealing from Southerners, he had enough gold and silver to start a bank, wrote one of his soldiers. Sherman's share in gold watches and chains from Columbia alone "was 275." Eventually he accumulated at least 500 gold pocket watches. Some 500 women and children Confederates taken prisoner from the Marietta area were molested, raped and transported hundreds of miles away from their homeland. Death would be a less cruel fate. Sherman personally saw his men rape and murder slaves and gave no order to stop it. In addition, "Gen. Sherman's men invariably killed all the bloodhounds and dogs of most every description by the order of the commanding general." Boasted one of Sherman's "bummers": "We took gold and silver enough from the rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over." Many other Union men from private to general were just as bad.

of Sherman's raping, looting, plundering, murdering and house-burning army because that is where the secession movement started. It was not because there were more slaves there than in other states, or because of anything else related to slavery. It was because South Carolinians, even more than other Southerners, did not believe in uncompromising obedience to the central state."

During the weeks-long battering of South Carolina, Gen. Sherman wrote several letters to his wife, the most memorable being the arrogance and pride shown for his own personal theft from innocent and unarmed civilians. In those days, a man's most cherished possession was his pocket watch, not only for its worth (the more gold, the more value) but it was often an heirloom inherited from a previous generation that would be passed to the next. In February, from one of the earlier Carolina stops, he boasted to Ellen of his newly captured personal treasure: some 240 gold pocket watches. His smug conceit was more that of a teenage hoodlum than an exalted officer of the U. S. Army, and we are about to learn that he acquired 275 more at the Columbia stop alone.

Further historical research has revealed that the delusional Sherman was struggling, at least on occasion, with what modern psychiatrists would quickly label "paranoid schizophrenia" and manic depression. [See page 29.] In a later missive on April 9th, he advised her with apparent sincerity, "As a rule don't borrow. 'Tis more honest to steal."

Sherman's plunder and death even extended to the perverted idea that should a roadway be suspected to have been planted with mines by the enemy, then a wagon load of shackled Confederate prisoners should be pulled across it first in a test to be sure, and he so issued the written order.

Another, as related by James and Walter Kennedy in the very informative book, *The South was Right*, was the shipment of six hundred Confederate prisoners of war to Charleston to be placed on the front lines of the Union troops in battle and held at other times in the stockade in front of the Union fort. The Kennedys quote the testimony of Confederate Capt. Walter MacRae:

> The barbaric attempt of the Yankee invader to use Southern POWs as a shield to protect their positions did not work. Capt. MacRae noted that the Southern gunners did slow down and take more time to aim (the better to hit the Yankee invader). With each well-placed shot from the Southern guns, a great shout of joy would go up from the Southern hostages. When the Southern guns fired, someone in the stockade would shout and everyone would hit the dirt and watch as the friendly fire would do its work on the [Union soldiers]. After a few months of this bombardment, the Yankees removed the men to another prison where they were treated no better, but at least they were not in danger of being killed by their own men.

Sherman's aforementioned letter of braggadocio about stripping the homes of anything of value, particularly the gold pocket watches, was further confirmed by this one a few days later from one of his officers to his own wife. On Feb. 26, following a few more Union atrocities, Union Lt. Thomas J. Myers wrote with great pleasure and no fear of incrimination by explaining "the terms of plunder" from his camp near Camden:

"My dear wife—I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this state. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry [meaning the Honorable & Chivalrous people of the South] have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, &c. are as common in camp as blackberries.

"The terms of plunder are as follows: Each company is required to exhibit the results of its operations at any given place—one-fifth and first choice falls to the share of the commander-in-chief and staff; one-fifth to the corps commanders and staff; one-fifth to field officers of regiments, and two-fifths to the company.

"Officers are not allowed to join these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of my men, and was successful in this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old-time milk pitcher) and a very fine gold watch from a Mrs. DeSaussure, at this place. DeSaussure was one of the F.F.V.s* of South Carolina, and was made to fork over liberally. Officers over the rank of captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, subordinate officers and privates keep back everything that they can carry about their persons, such as rings, earrings, breast pins &c. of which, if I ever get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking—I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls, and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them.

"Gen. Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches alone at Columbia was 275. But I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers and many besides had valuables of every description, down to embroidered ladies' pocket handkerchiefs. I have my share of them, too. We took gold and silver enough from the damned rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This (the currency), whenever we came across it, we burned, as we considered it utterly worthless.

"I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the 'Old Bay State.' It would deck her out in glorious style; but, alas! it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. The damned niggers, as a general rule,

WAS 'UNCLE BILLY' INSANE?

By Pat Shannan

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's ruthless policy of destruction made him the most feared general of the whole war, but was "Uncle Billy," as his troops called him, crazy? His deep mental depressions caused him to request to be relieved of command in Kentucky when the war was only a few months old, and before the year was out, the wire services were headlining: "General Sherman Insane."

This little known tidbit, seldom discussed in the history books, was brought to the modern forefront by *The New York Times* on the 150th anniversary (Nov. 9, 2011) of Sherman having stepped down because of his unstable emotional problems. The *Times* reported:

> As was true of Ulysses S. Grant, Sherman's prewar life had careened from failure to failure. But where Grant self-medicated his frustrations with drink and retreated into stoic silence, Sherman experienced erratic emotional ups and downs that he shared with his friends and family in a manner that only intensified his self-laceration.

During his second week in command at Louisville on October 17th, Sherman had inadvertently alerted Secretary of War Simon Cameron to his paranoia with the demand that it would require 200,000 men to hold Kentucky. An unbelieving Cameron took a group there to inspect, and one man in the party was *New York Tribune* reporter Samuel Wilkerson, who would later post an article declaring Sherman to be insane. (The more accurate reports showed that the Confederates forces at the time were more disorganized than the blue coats, and no other Union officers shared Sherman's delusional fears.)

Two other New York journalists observed maniacal behavior and were alarmed. They reported, "Sherman talked incessantly while never listening . . . repeatedly making "quick, sharp, odd gestures, pacing the floor, chain-smoking cigars, "twitching his red whiskers—his coat buttons—and playing tattoo on the table with his fingers; a bundle of nerves." Such combined depression and mania is now known as bipolar disorder.

In April of 1862, Gen. Grant, convinced of his old friend's recovery, brought Sherman to Tennessee to lead a division, which restarted his military career.

In letters to his wife, Ellen Ewing Sherman, Sherman himself confirmed and amplified what others observed. "Everyone around me seems poised to betray me," he wrote her. "I am up all night." He had lost his appetite. Viewing his situation from the perspective of this mental turmoil, he was convinced that he was caught in an impossible military contradiction where "to advance would be madness and to stand still folly." And he entirely lacked the means to control himself: "I find myself riding a whirlwind unable to guide the storm." In the future he anticipated total "failure and humiliation," an onrushing infamy that "nearly makes me crazy—indeed I may be so now." ✦

prefer to stay at home, particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able-bodied men (and to tell the truth, the youngest and best-looking women). Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of niggers, by way of repaying secessionists. But the useless part of them we soon managed to lose; sometimes [shooting at them while] crossing rivers. . . .

"I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro', or some other place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived, and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and Aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and children. Don't show this letter out of the family.

"Your affectionate husband, Thomas J Myers, Lieut.

"P.S. I will send this by the first flag of truce to be mailed, unless I have an opportunity of sending it at Hilton Head. Tell Sallie I am saving a pearl bracelet and earrings for her; but Lambert got the necklace and breast pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jamison, daughters of the president of the South Carolina Secession Convention."

Probably the most famous quote from William T. Sherman to endure through history is the one that seems to suggest that he was repulsed by war—"War is hell." But the diaries, letters, records of the witnesses and even his own words show the deluded general to have been actually reveling in it. Yes, indeed, war is hell when directed by a greedy agent of Satan himself. ✦

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*Author's Note: First Families of Virginia. Those descendants that remained loyal to the Confederacy were treated with extra foul enmity.

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America's Cold War GUINEA PIGS

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT turned large swaths of desert into radioactive wastelands during the Cold War and denied it, leaving a medical mystery that still plagues Hollywood and local communities today. It also raises the question: Just how much do you trust the government?

By Philip Rife

With the start of the Cold War in 1945, the U.S. government saw a need to evaluate the vulnerability of the homeland to potential attacks from an array of new chemical, biological and radiological weapons. To accomplish this, they tested similar U.S. weapons on unsuspecting members of the American public. Such secret tests went on for decades and affected virtually every part of the country, often with tragic results.

In 1945, U.S. Navy ships released influenza virus into breezes headed toward shore near San Diego, California. In the weeks that followed, flu outbreaks were recorded in communities along the coast and as far away as 250 miles inland.

In 1950, a Navy minesweeper sprayed *Serratia marcescens* bacteria into the air around San Francisco. Eleven local residents were hospitalized, and one of them died. In a classified report, U.S. Army scientists expressed overall satisfaction with the atrocious test results: "A successful biological warfare (BW) attack on this area can be launched from the sea, and effective doses can be produced over relatively large areas."[1]

In the course of a lawsuit later filed by the family of the man who died, the government admitted to con- ducting 300 such aerial tests between 1950 and 1969. Areas targeted in these unconstitutional tests included Panama City and Key West, Florida; National (now Rea- gan International) Airport and the Greyhound bus terminal in Washington, D.C.; and along the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

In one test, particles of zinc cadmium sulfide (ZnCdS) —now known to be a cancer-causing agent—released into the atmosphere over the Midwest were detected by monitors more than 1,000 miles away in New York state. When the same compound was released into the air in half a dozen areas (St. Louis, Missouri; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Fort Wayne, Indiana; rural Maryland; Leesburg, Virginia and Winnipeg, Canada) in 1952-53, the military's report on the project noted increased occurrences of respiratory problems in the areas sprayed. During the test in Minneapolis, where the Army sprayed ZnCdS powder from trucks and rooftops daily for three months, an unusually high rate of infant mortality due to asthma and other respiratory ailments followed.

In the case of St. Louis, a 2012 wire service story noted how the government's story about the spraying evolved over time: "Local officials were told at the time that the government was testing a smoke screen that could shield St. Louis from aerial observation in case the Russians attacked. But in 1994, the government admitted the tests were part of a biological weapons program and St. Louis was chosen because it bore some resemblance to Russian cities that the U.S. might attack."[2]

The article also said an eyewitness questioned the government's claim that the ZnCdS powder was only dispersed from the ground: "The Army has admitted only to using blowers to spread the chemical, but [she]

recalled a summer day playing baseball with other kids in the street when a squadron of green Army planes flew close to the ground and dropped a powdery substance. She went inside, washed it off her face and arms, then went back out to play."[3]

The details remain classified, but in 1955 the CIA obtained bacteria from the Army's chemical and biological warfare program for an experiment in the Tampa Bay, Florida area. What is known for certain is that the Tampa Bay area soon experienced a dramatic increase in cases of whooping cough resulting in a dozen fatalities.

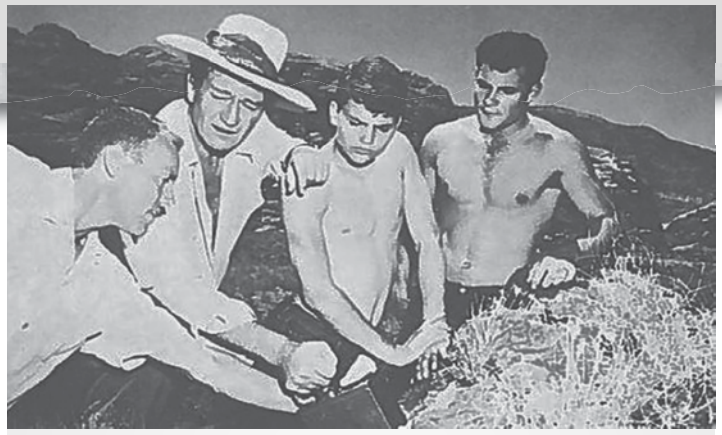
In 1956, the Army released swarms of mosquitoes infected with yellow fever at ground level and from the air in Savannah, Georgia and Avon Park, Florida. Army personnel posing as public health officials reported a number of illnesses and several deaths from to the test.

In 1965, inmates at Holmsburg State Prison in Philadelphia were intentionally exposed to dioxin, a highly toxic chemical used during the Vietnam War in the defoliant known as Agent Orange. The men were monitored to see if they developed cancers—suggesting the military suspected Agent Orange was a carcinogen early on. That same year, *Bacillus globigii* (*B. atrophaeus*) was sprayed over Hawaii's most populous island, Oahu. In 1966, lightbulbs filled with bacteria were dropped onto the tracks of subway stations in midtown Manhattan.

Declassified documents released in 2002 revealed that among the substances released into the air over Maryland, Florida, Utah, California, Alaska and Hawaii were *E. coli* bacteria and the nerve gases sarin, tabun and VX. The Pentagon claims the substances weren't harmful in the amounts released, but dozens of military personnel assigned to the tests have since filed disability claims citing muscular, skeletal, digestive, hearing, skin and cardiovascular problems.

The government later claimed many of their airborne releases were simulants, substances designed to safely mimic some of the characteristics of chemical and biological weapons. But according to an outside expert who testified before a U.S. Senate committee in 1994:

> The Army began a program in 1949 to assess the nation's vulnerability to attack with biological weapons. During the next 20 years, the Army released simulant agents over hundreds of populated areas around the country. Evidence suggested the tests may have been causing illness to exposed citizens. Nevertheless, as Army spokesmen subsequently testified, the health of the millions of people exposed was never monitored because the Army assumed the bacteria and chemicals were harmless.



John Wayne (with Geiger counter) and his two sons (right) are shown during a break in filming on the set of *The Conqueror*.

Did Uncle Sam Kill Actor John Wayne?

Can you trust the government? During the Cold War, U.S. atomic bomb testing turned large tracts of American Western lands into dangerous hotbeds of radioactivity. Result: cancer—"some leukemia, mostly cancer of the breast and thyroid, also colon and lung," according to nurse practitioner Rebecca Barlow. The federal government assured the public these lands were perfectly safe. Hollywood, relying on these assurances, produced films there such as *The Conqueror*, which starred John Wayne as the 13th-century Mongol warlord Genghis Khan. Wayne, on the set, with a helper and Wayne's two young sons, checked out the set using a Geiger counter (above), which went crazy. Wayne shrugged it off, thinking the machine must be malfunctioning; but he should have taken it more seriously. Allegedly the making of the film killed Wayne, leading lady Susan Hayward, director Dick Powell and dozens of "downwind" crewmembers and cast including about 300 American Indians of the Shivwits Paiute band, who were paid $2-$3 a day. Uncounted thousands of ordinary citizens and livestock also would succumb. Your central government detonated over 100 A-bombs in Utah and Arizona during 1951-1962 and told citizens to enjoy the mushroom cloud show. "Your best action is not to be worried about fallout," cheerily chirped a government booklet for the public. Out of 220 cast and crew of *The Conqueror*, 91 had contracted cancer by 1980—46 dead. Wayne was killed by the government via stomach cancer in 1979, Hayward died of brain cancer in 1975; Powell got lymph cancer and died in 1963.

The professor claimed the government knew otherwise: "From time to time, the Army has stopped using certain simulants for reasons of safety. In each instance, the Army belatedly recognized they could be causing disease and death, although such information had long been available in the medical literature."

The scientist went on to say the Army underestimated the danger of using these "safe" simulants in another way: "Exposure to high concentrations of any microorganism can be critically dangerous to people in weakened conditions. The elderly, the very young, people with AIDS and others who have weakened immune systems are more susceptible to life-threatening infections."[4]

Others have noted the potential for otherwise-benign organisms to concentrate or mutate in building ventilation equipment and pose a risk to individuals without weakened immune systems (much like Legionnaires' disease).

But unquestionably it was radiological damage that topped the list of Cold War concerns for U.S. government planners. As a result, they devised a variety of experiments for testing human reactions to the effects produced by atomic weaponry. While some of these tests were conducted on willing (or at least aware) military personnel, many others involved totally unsuspecting American civilian populations.

Recently declassified government documents reveal that dozens of these criminal tests were carried out between 1944 and 1974. Supposedly, the subjects in many of these experiments were terminally ill patients—as if that were any excuse. But, as the following 1995 newspaper account indicates, that was not always the case:

> Some patients injected with radioactive substances in experiments at the University of Rochester at the dawn of the atomic age were not terminally ill, according to documents unearthed by a presidential panel. The findings contradicted statements by the experimenters that the patients had not been expected to live very long. Scientists selected relatively healthy hospital patients, including an 18-year-old boy. At least 31 patients were injected with radioactive plutonium, uranium, polonium, americium or zirconium.[5]

In 1945, a California man suffering from a stomach ulcer was injected with massive amounts of radioactive plutonium. Data obtained from his urine and fecal samples was used in an Atomic Energy Commission study entitled "A Comparison of the Metabolism of Plutonium in Man and the Rat"—giving a perverse new meaning to the term "lab rat."

In the late 1940s, 829 pregnant women were exposed to radioactive iron to determine the effect it would have on their fetuses. In another experiment, 131 prison inmates in Oregon and Washington state had their testicles targeted with X-rays to determine how much exposure was required to render the men sterile.

A 1993 newspaper story described an experiment conducted in Alaska sometime during the 1950s: "Doctors hired by the U.S. military gave pills containing [radioactive] iodine to 102 Eskimos and Indians to measure its effects on their thyroid glands, but did not explain to them what they were doing. No one knows whether people suffered medical ailments from the testing, because the military did not follow up with another visit."[6]

Not even the most vulnerable members of society were spared from being used as human guinea pigs. In 1949, a month-old infant described as a "mongolian [sic] idiot" was injected with radioactive iodine at the University of Michigan Medical School. In 1954, similar injections were administered to seven healthy babies only two to three days old at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine. The following year, 65 infants less than two weeks old received radioactive iodine at a hospital in Michigan. In 1961, 70 institutionalized children in Massachusetts, ranging in age from one to 11 years, were used in a study to determine how much non-radioactive iodine would need to be added to their diet to counter radioactive fallout from a nuclear attack—after they were fed radioactive iodine first.

The decision to withhold knowledge of such testing

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from the American public was made early on, as evidenced in a 1947 memo written by a U.S. Army colonel: "It is desired that no documents be released which refer to experiments with humans and might have adverse effect on public opinion or result in legal suits."[7]

In addition to people given radioactive substances in individual doses, many thousands of others were exposed in deliberate aerial releases. Radioactive material intentionally released into the air during a 1949 test at a government plutonium production facility in Hanford, Washington far exceeded the amount released accidentally in the nation's worst commercial nuclear incident at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania in 1979. The exercise, designed to evaluate the Hanford plant's recently installed radiological monitoring equipment, contaminated a broad swath of grazing land used for beef and dairy cattle downwind of the plant. Epidemiologists later detected an epidemic of thyroid tumors and other radiogenic disorders among people living in the area at the time.

In a 1994 report, a congressional committee revealed:

> Radioactive releases were also intentionally conducted at U.S. nuclear sites in the years following World War II. According to the General Accounting Office, at least 12 planned radioactive releases occurred at three U.S. nuclear sites during 1948-52. These tests were conducted at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Dugway, Utah and Los Alamos, New Mexico. It is not known how many civilians and military personnel were exposed to fallout from these tests.[8]

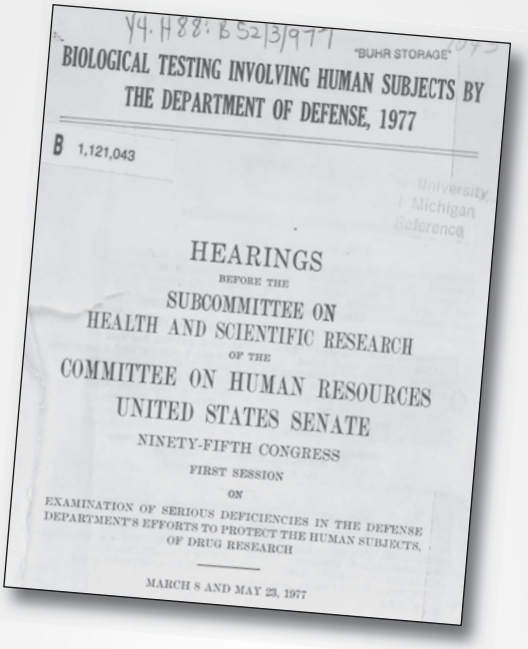
So-called fallout maps showing where the jet stream carried radiation from release sites in Nevada and Utah indicated a large portion of the central United States was subjected to airborne radiation. The affected areas ranged as far east as the Mississippi River, as far north as North Dakota and as far south as Texas.

In 1959, the Air Force deliberately caused eight nuclear meltdowns in the Utah desert resulting in radiation releases 14 times as large as Three Mile Island's partial meltdown. Another test in Utah released 60 times as much radiation as Three Mile Island.

In terms of the number of people potentially affected, the government's biggest staged radiation release occurred in 1965, when a nuclear core was intentionally vaporized at a site in Nevada to gauge the environmental impact. Monitoring of air, milk and vegetation samples showed the radioactive plume spread more than 200 miles to Los Angeles, San Diego and points between.

Atomic bomb tests conducted in the Southwest also yielded information on the pattern of airborne radioactive fallout from potential enemy attacks (insight unavailable if the U.S. detonated its bombs in a remote area of the Pacific, like the British and French did).

The prevailing end-justifies-the-means mindset of U.S.



Senate Looks Into Testing in 1977

For at least two decades, from 1950 onward, the U.S. government deliberately and secretly exposed 293 populated areas of America to harmful and lethal bacteria rarely seen in nature. No precautions were taken to protect public health, and there was no medical follow-up. Although the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which the U.S. government was a signatory, banned biological and chemical weapons for international warfare, Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942 launched Uncle Sam's first biological warfare program to develop the forbidden bio-weapons. The War Research Service was created to oversee these activities, and George W. Merck of Big Pharma's Merck Pharmaceuticals (ironically, it would seem, or perhaps appropriately) was appointed the czar of the outfit. The facility constructed at Fort Detrick embarked on a top-secret plan to test bacteria out on unsuspecting civilians—a war crime against our own citizenry. Somehow this was supposedly for "defense" purposes. Anthrax and other deadly microbes were used. For example, *Serratia marcescens*, a hazardous bacterium, was sprayed over San Francisco, resulting in many deaths. In 1955 the CIA sprayed whooping cough bugs over Tampa Bay; cases of the disease and resultant deaths multiplied. In 1966, federal terrorists placed trillions of bacteria on the New York subways, exposing thousands of civilians—and never bothered to follow up to find out how many were sickened. Thanks to the secrecy and cover-up, it was not until 1977 that the people learned any of this was going on, and the government never admitted it was at fault, nor have the feds shown any remorse for their criminal actions. Above, photo shows the cover of an official report on these "experiments."

government officials is epitomized by a scientist who worked for the Atomic Energy Commission: "We should take some risk. We are faced with a war in which atomic weapons will undoubtedly be used, and we have to have some information about these things."[9]

While correlating individual cases of disease to radioactive fallout is virtually impossible, some disturbing patterns are difficult to ignore. For example, a study of 18,000 people living in the vicinity of the atomic research site at Los Alamos, New Mexico revealed an incidence of brain cancer eight times higher than the rest of the population. Children are particularly vulnerable to the effects of fallout because radioactive chemicals concentrate in the milk of dairy cows that feed on contaminated grass. Children in some parts of Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and South Dakota were reportedly exposed to more radiation than children who lived near the site of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in Ukraine. The National Cancer Institute estimated radioactive fallout from U.S. nuclear tests in the 1950s resulted in an additional 10,000 to 25,000 cases of thyroid cancer, mostly among children.

Utah had the misfortune of frequently being downwind from some of this nation's most active nuclear test sites. From 1951 to 1963 (when an international nuclear test ban treaty was signed by the U.S. and most other nations), there were 925 atomic and hydrogen bomb detonations in the nearby Nevada desert.

The area around the small community of St. George, Utah, located downwind from the government's Nevada Test Site, was often in the path of significant amounts of radioactive fallout. A 1966 study by the Atomic Energy Commission found that the exposure level to radioactive iodine from drinking contaminated milk among children in the St. George area was the highest in the nation. Testifying before a joint committee of Congress in 1979, the chairman of the AEC admitted that the St. George area was routinely "plastered" by radioactive fallout from nuclear tests in Nevada.

For years, the government denied that fallout from its nuclear tests was responsible for health problems in the St. George area and refused any compensation to sufferers there. But in 1984, a federal judge ruled that government negligence was indeed to blame. And in 1990, Congress passed the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, which apologized to the people of St. George for the "irresponsible behavior" of officials at the Nevada Test Site and established a trust fund to pay for some types of injuries suffered.

It wasn't just permanent residents of St. George, Utah who were adversely affected by the area's dubious distinction as a top radioactive fallout hotspot. In at least one case, fallout took a heavy toll on a group of high-profile visitors.

A Hollywood movie company spent three months in St. George in 1956 filming a John Wayne action adventure film called *The Conqueror*. According to one movie historian: "The cast and crew used to get lawn chairs and watch the atomic bomb tests, which were done less than 100 miles upwind in Nevada. There are stories of scenes

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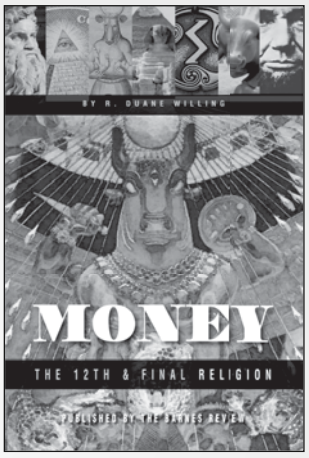

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that had to be re-shot because mushroom clouds would appear in the background."[10]

The film's producer, billionaire Howard Hughes, was reportedly assured beforehand by the Atomic Energy Commission that the St. George location was perfectly safe for his cast and crew. During filming, wind machines designed to simulate desert storms blew radioactive dust over everyone on the set. Later, the production company prolonged their exposure to radiation by trucking some 60 tons of contaminated red sand back to Hollywood for use in scenes shot in-studio.

Among the cast of *The Conqueror*, three of the actors in leading roles were to die of cancer: Agnes Moorehead in 1974, Susan Hayward in 1975 and John Wayne in 1979. Another member of the cast, Pedro Armendariz, survived cancer of the kidneys in 1958, but took his own life in 1963 when he developed terminal cancer of the lymphatic system. Also in 1963, the movie's director, former actor Dick Powell, died of cancer.

In addition, two of John Wayne's sons accompanied him to the film location.

His son Patrick had a benign breast tumor removed in 1969, and son Michael developed skin cancer in 1975.

It was subsequently determined that out of a cast and crew totaling 220 people, 91 individuals developed carcinomas. Over half of the latter group succumbed to their cancers. Observed a biology professor at the University of Utah: "With these numbers, this case could qualify as an epidemic. The connection between fallout radiation and cancer in individual cases has been practically impossible to prove conclusively. But in a group this size, you'd expect only 30 some cancers to develop. I think the tie-in to their exposure on the set of *The Conqueror* would hold up in a court of law."[11]

When these deadly statistics became known, it reportedly prompted one top scientist with the government's Defense Nuclear Agency to remark: "Please God, don't let us have killed John Wayne."[12] ✦

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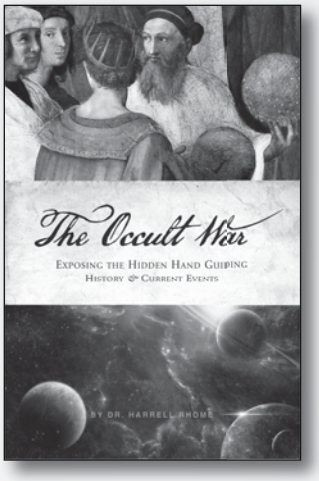
PHILIP RIFE earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. He is the author of nine books and numerous historical articles for THE BARNES REVIEW.

HISTORY THROUGH THE EYES OF EVOLA



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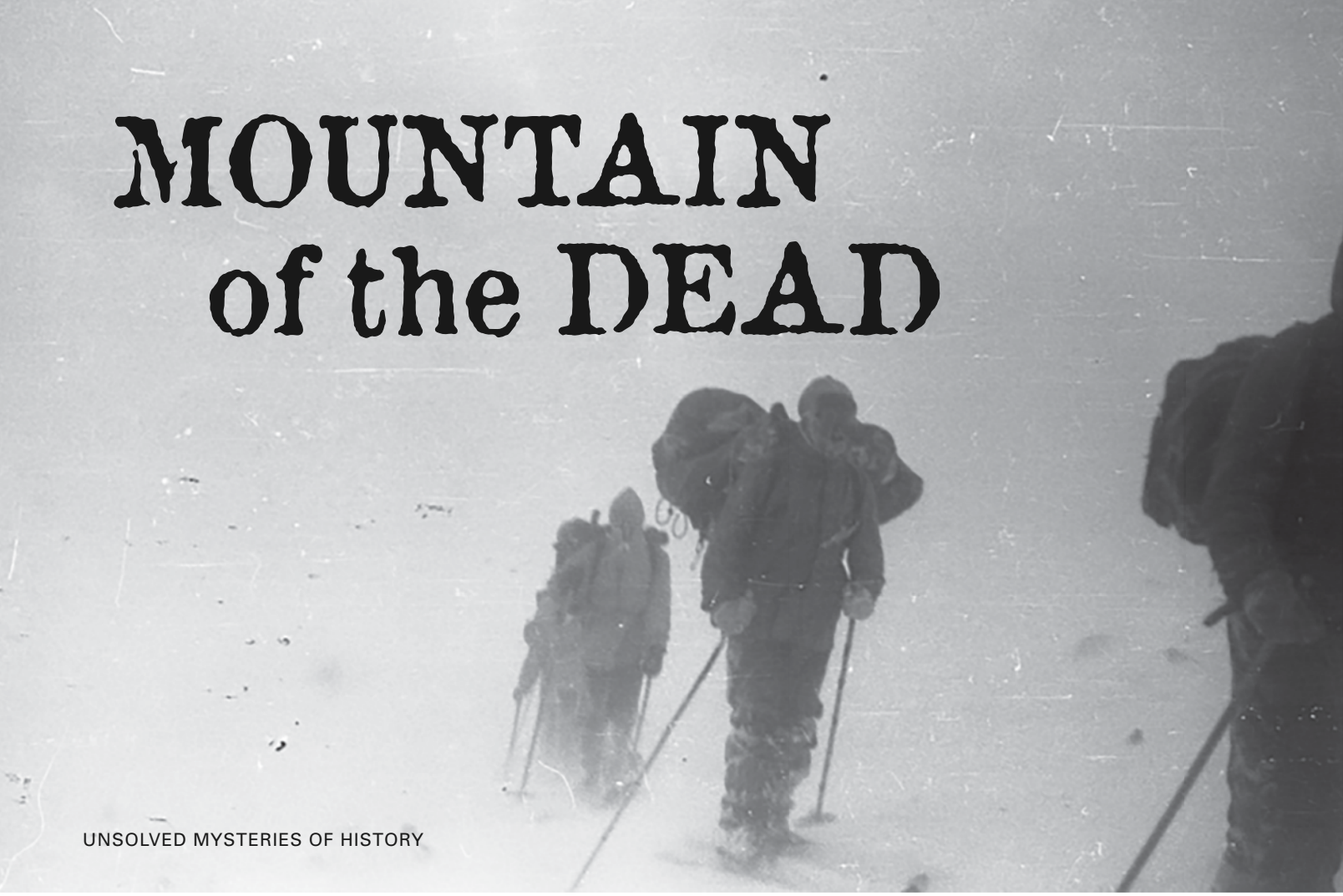

MOUNTAIN of the DEAD

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES OF HISTORY

Examining the mysterious 1959 deaths of nine hikers in the Dyatlov Pass, USSR

By John Tiffany

In Russia's Ural Mountains a bizarre and terrifying incident occurred in February 1959. Nine adventurous and highly skilled ski hikers, students from the Ural Polytechnic Institute, were camping on a northern Urals mountain called Kholat Syakhl—meaning "mountain of death" in the local Finno-Ugric language known as Mansi. (Equally ominous, their ultimate goal was another mountain, called Mt. Otorten, which means "Do not go there.")

The leader of the group was Igor Dyatlov, and the place where they made their last camp has become known in his honor as Dyatlov Pass.

It would have been a trek of 217 miles and back to a village called Vizhai, along a "category III" (the most difficult rating) ski route. They were supposed to reach Vizhai by Feb. 12 but failed to appear. Eventually it was learned that the night of February 1-2 had been fatal for all nine trekkers.

What exactly happened is a mystery—one of the most intriguing mysteries of the 20th century. There are many theories, some of them paranormal and not really that believable.

Mount Kholat Syakhl remains the most dangerous death zone in Russia, although many tourists tempt fate by going there in efforts to unravel the mystery. In the last 100 years 27 people have died there. In addition to the 1959 incident, another nine deaths occurred in 1960. In 1961 the bodies of nine tourists from Leningrad were discovered there. Recently a helicopter crashed approaching "the mountain of death," with nine people on board.

Facing page: One of the last shots taken by the Dyatlov hikers. **Above**, The Dyatlov hikers leaving "Sector 41" on their way to an abandoned geological site. From left to right: Yuri Doroshenko, Zinaida "Zina" Kolmogorova, Lyudmila "Luda" Dubinina, Stanislav "Grandpa Slava" Velikyavichus. Photos from recovered camera of Dyatlov hikers. 1959. **Upper right:** A view of the tent as the rescuers found it on Feb. 26, 1959: the tent had been cut open from the inside, and most of the skiers had fled in socks or barefoot, without protective clothing, despite the frigid weather. **Right:** Igor Dyatlov, leader of the expedition.

The members of the Dyatlov team were sleeping, bootless and lightly clad, in a warmed tent that fatal night when something threw them into a wild panic. (Outside the temperature was sub-zero and snow was falling. No survivalist in his right mind would exit a tent without being protected by warm clothing and shoes.)

For some unknown reason, however, they all fled the tent. Investigators found the tent had been ripped open. Many thought a bear might have attacked them, tearing his way in from the outside, but it was concluded that the tent had been cut from the inside with a knife, evidently in an attempt to exit the tent in extreme haste from some unknown threat. From the position of the corpses, it was determined that they had fled into the snowy landscape, and more or less froze to death.

However there were inexplicable anomalies. Not all the deaths were from freezing. One had a fractured skull, the result of a fall. Another was alleged to have had brain damage with no visible injury to the skull. One girl had her tongue removed. Others were missing eyeballs. These latter injuries were determined to have been from animal predation.

Had they been attacked by some maniac? By a wild animal? Mysteriously, investigators found no footprints other than those of the hikers. None of those explanations was thus deemed credible.

A dead fire was found alongside the bodies of two of the hikers, Yuri Doroshenko and Yuri Krivonischenko, evidently kindled in a desperate attempt to survive. They were clad only in their underwear.

Other bodies were found closer to the tent, and it was speculated they had attempted to return to the tent, but near complete darkness left them unable to find their way back to it. One of these was Dyatlov himself.

The remaining bodies were found in a nearby ravine. It is said these were "clad in portions of clothing the others had worn." It appeared as though one of the people in the ravine had fractured a leg—probably from the fall—and several of the survivors had taken clothes from the corpses of their friends in an attempt to survive.

The official narrative fails to explain the mysterious incident. But a new book on the subject attempts to offer a natural explanation.

Filmmaker and author Donnie Eichar spent four years researching the matter for his tome *Dead Mountain: The Untold True Story of the Dyatlov Pass Incident* with the help of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. He theorizes that a repetitive and extremely powerful wind event may have produced infrasound waves that caused the erratic behavior among the trekkers. He

believes the landscape around Dyatlov Pass created the right conditions and resulted in this infrasound phenomenon. In this case, nearly tornadic winds passing on either side of a nearby loaf-shaped mountain are split by the mountain and meet again to create whirlwinds of such force, massive infrasound waves are created.

EFFECTS OF INFRASOUND

Can people be controlled by sounds they cannot hear? Surprisingly the answer appears to be yes. Says Elizabeth von Muggenthaler, a bio-acoustician from the Fauna Communications Research Institute in North Carolina, the tiger's roar is one natural example. Humans can hear limited frequencies of sound, from a low of 20 hertz (in some cases down to 16 hertz) up to 16,000-20,000 hertz (cycles per second). Above that frequency range is "ultrasound"; below it is "infrasound."

When such infrasound waves are heard,, the brain can literally hear a sound like a freight train or the roar of a tornado, but the eardrums themselves are not stimulated. This strange infrasound experience throws the victim into a panic and disorients him beyond reason. It might "sound" as if an avalanche or a train is roaring down a hill at you, but when you go outside to look for it, there's nothing there.

The Dyatlov Pass incident resulted in the deaths of nine ski hikers in the Ural mountains on the night of Feb. 1-2, 1959. It happened on the east shoulder of the Kholat Syakhl (Mansi for "mountain of death").

Whales, elephants, rhinos and tigers can hear and produce sounds below 20 hertz (hz). This infrasound, unlike regular sound, can travel long distances, penetrating buildings and dense forests and reportedly even passing through large amounts of rock. Tigers can create sounds of 18 hz and significantly below this. Says von Muggenthaler: "When a tiger roars, the sound [infrasound] will rattle and paralyze you." Many survivors of tiger attacks have described being paralyzed by the roar.

Tigers produce some 5,000 distinct sounds, mostly used for "tiger talk," a language scientists are working to decipher. But being able to paralyze prey is especially useful. Even small animals such as birds and jellyfishes can sense infrasound; jellyfishes use their "hearing" of infrasound to dive to deeper waters when a storm is approaching. Dinosaurs may have used infrasound, 250-65 million years ago, judging from some of their cranial structures.

Besides paralysis, headaches, sleeplessness, anxiety, panic attacks and inability to concentrate are symptoms experienced by people exposed to infrasound. Also religious feelings, disorientation, bowel spasms, nausea, vomiting and eventually unconsciousness can result.

The most dangerous frequency is seven hertz—corresponding with the median alpha wave rhythms of the brain. It has been claimed that this is the resonant frequency of the body's organs, and that organ rupture and death can occur from prolonged exposure. It is credibly alleged infrasound can be used for mind control.

Infrasound is also produced by earthquakes, hurricanes and other storms, and by vehicles, gunshots and explosions, jet planes, tunnels, wind farms, even air conditioners and sonic weapons, among others.

Sonic weapons were first deployed by National Socialist Germany during World War II. In the 1970s, the United States had a helicopter-mounted system that allegedly used ultrasound to turn concrete pillboxes to dust in about 60 seconds. Could something similar but even more powerful have been used against the twin towers on Sept. 11, 2001? Author Judy Woods makes the claim.

Studies conducted in 2003 found that popular "heavy metal" rock music laced with infrasound produced a range of weird effects "including anxiety, extreme sorrow and chills."

In Manchester, England, scientists found that alleged "haunted houses" may simply be plagued with infrasound phenomena that cause the odd sensations sometimes attributed to ghosts.

CONCLUSION

Following the original investigation, the Dyatlov Pass investigation files were sent to a secret archive, which was finally made available to the public in the 1990s. But researchers were puzzled to find portions of the original reports were missing. Speculation exists that the Soviets were also carrying out secret nuclear tests in the area.

By the way, the conditions at the Dyatlov Pass are not unique. People have revealed disorientation at the time of earthquakes, ostensibly the result of infrasound waves created by seismic activity. And still others have reported dizziness, migraines, ringing, buzzing or whistling sounds near many wind turbines.

And, just as the tiger may use his infrasound abilities to paralyze his prey—without anyone actually "hearing" that range of his roar—has the U.S. government learned to use infrasound as a way to harass and disorient those it has deemed enemies of the state? ✦

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Jihad: Islam's 1,300 Year War Against Western Civilization

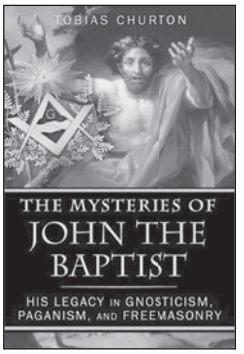
By Arthur Kemp. For centuries, Muslim rulers have been trying to capture Europe for Islam. Sweeping out from its original bases in Saudi Arabia, Islam has expanded through violent conquest into north Africa, the Middle and Near East—and into Europe itself, attacking through Spain, Italy and the Balkans. Each time, the Islamic hordes were turned back. Today, the Islamic invasion is being carried out by immigration, birth rates and demographics. Given current trends, Europe is set to be overrun before the end of this century. This book dares to say what must be done if Europe is to avoid succumbing to this new invasion. Discusses Muhammad and the rise of Islam, the Muslim invasion of the Middle East, North Africa, Western Europe, the Eastern Roman Empire; the Crusades; the destruction of Constantinople; the Muslim invasion of Southeastern Europe, the modern Muslim invasion and what Europe must do to survive. Softcover, 88 pages, indexed, #726, *$12.*

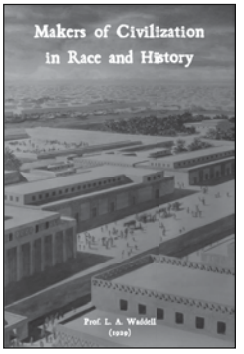
Makers of Civilization in Race and History

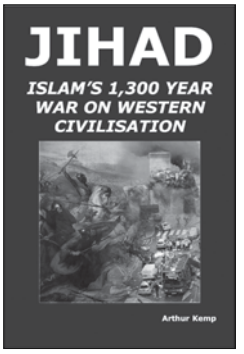
Lt. Col. Laurence Austine Waddell was a British explorer, professor of Tibetan history, professor of chemistry and pathology, Indian army surgeon, collector of Tibetan artifacts and amateur archeologist. Waddell also studied Sumerian and Sanskrit. His politically incorrect books on the history of civilization have caused controversy. He is regarded by some today as having been a real-life precursor of the character Indiana Jones. In *The Makers of Civilization and History*, Waddell presents an unabashedly pro-White stand on the origins of civilization. He delves into the rise of the Sumerians, their extension civilization to Egypt and Crete, and the personalities and achievements of their kings. Includes original text and artwork. A profusely authoritative and well-illustrated work. Includes 35 black-and-white plates, 168 illustrations and five maps. Softcover, 756 pages, illustrated, #722, $35.

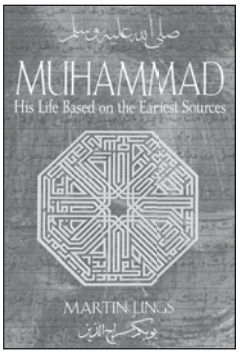
Nova Europa: European Survival Strategy in a Darkening World

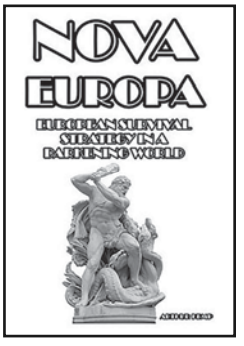
By Arthur Kemp. Given current demographic trends, European people will first become an outright minority in their own lands within the next 30 years. Thereafter, they will become a tiny minority, and shortly after that, will vanish completely under a flood of further immigration. "Traditional" political activity has failed to stem the tide, and the time has come to consider an alternative strategy which will preserve Europeans in the post-Western age. This book describes the steps required to attain a practical solution, namely a European ethnostate, divorced from "White supremacy" over others. Drawing upon history and two practical example, the author forms a coherent argument for the creation of, at first, local European communities, and then, eventually, the creation of a European ethnostate. Softcover, 88 pages, #723, *$12.*











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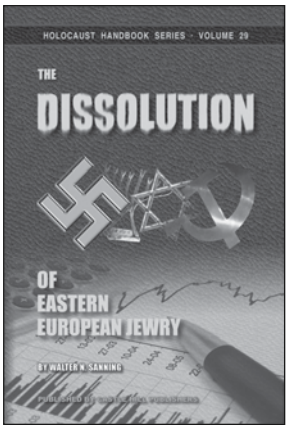
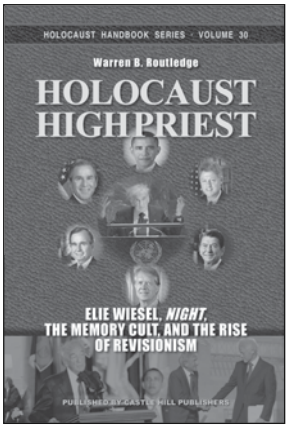
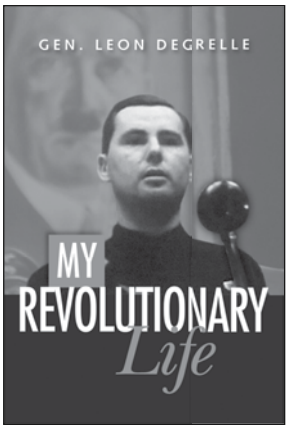
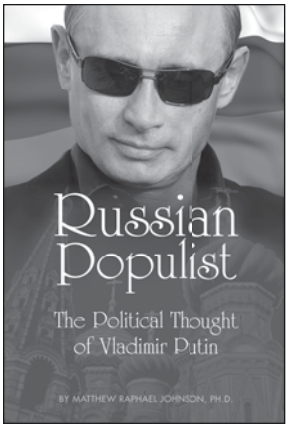








TBR'S BEST SELLERS — LAST 30 DAYS

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning. Edited & updated by Germar Rudolf. Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of these Jews were left behind. What happened? "The holocaust," of course, most will say. The author of this book did not stop there, though, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration, as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other factors. It concludes that a sizable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after World War II, which have so far been counted as "holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. This is the slightly edited second edition, with an updated foreword by Professor Arthur R. Butz and an important epilogue by Germar Rudolf. Softcover, 224 pages, #719, *$25.*

Holocaust High Priest

By Warren Routledge. For may years now Elie Wiesel has been the face of the holocaust, appearing on Oprah and any other talk show or group that will have him. He describes his time in WWII "death camps," and how he miraculously survived them all. But, for just as many years, Holocaust Revisionists have been exposing this fraud, pointing out that his writings show gross ignorance of the camps in which he was allegedly incarcerated and poking holes in his tall tales. This volume eviscerates the Wiesel myth, showing that the man's books and "eyewitness testimonies" are pure fiction. Softcover, 474 pages, #711, *$35.*

My Revolutionary Life by Gen. Leon Degrelle

Here is Gen. Leon Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by firing squad *in absentia* by the Belgian government after the war, Degrelle lived in Spain for over 50 years after flying his way across Europe and crash-landing on an Atlantic beach, barely surviving. Degrelle's *My Revolutionary Life*—a 217-page volume—has never appeared in print as a book before—and is available only from The Barnes Review. In it, the great Belgian Waffen-SS officer recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before World War II, his battle against the bloody Bolsheviks—not only before, but also during WWII—the last days of the Third Reich and his daring escape to Spain, where he was protected by Gen. Francisco Franco. Painstakingly reconstructed from Degrelle's private interviews, this book is Degrelle at his very best: his amazing memory for detail, his exciting style and story-telling. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27.*

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin

Russian president Vladimir Putin is one of the most reviled politicians in the West. At the same time, few leaders worldwide have maintained such high levels of popularity as he. Putin's political and economic successes are too startling to be debated. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. This book, written by former Barnes Review editor Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.—an internationally acknowledged expert on Slavic and Russian studies—attempts to synthesize the basic political views of Putin. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, *$25.*

The Dartmoor Massacre

By Vivian Bird. Subtitled: *A British Atrocity Against American POWs During the War of 1812.* Seven unarmed American prisoners were killed and more would die from the more than a score that were wounded. No members of the British garrison were killed or injured. The British garrison commander attempted to hide and bury the dead before the prison doctor could produce a body count. Also includes: a list of killed and wounded and how they died; the ships from which almost all were impressed by the Royal Navy; depositions from eyewitnesses on all sides; little-known details of the massacre; photos and diagrams. Softcover, 104 pages, #319,. Was $*13.* Now just *$5.*

RECOMMENDED READING ON THE HOLOCAUST

The First Holocaust. Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After World War One

By Don Heddesheimer. Don Heddesheimer's compact but substantive *First Holocaust* documents post-WWI propaganda that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. And the magic number was 6 million then as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding suffering Poles and Russians but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. Softcover, second edition, 142 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #386, *$15.*

Lectures on the Holocaust: Controversial Issues Cross Examined

By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 German scholar Germar Rudolf lectured to various audiences about the Holocaust in the light of new findings. Rudolf's sometimes astounding facts and arguments fell on fertile soil among his listeners, as they were presented in a very sensitive and scholarly way. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's lectures, enriched with the most recent findings of historiography. Rudolf introduces the most important arguments for his findings, and his audience reacts with supportive, skeptical and also hostile questions. We believe this book is the best introduction into this taboo topic. Softcover, second edition, 566 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, *$30.*

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century

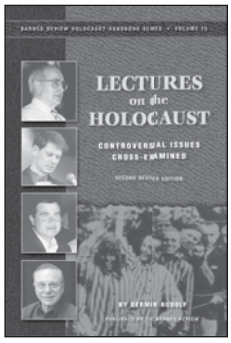
By Arthur R. Butz. With this book Dr. Butz, professor of electrical engineering and computer science, was the first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex from a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of historical and logical arguments which modern scholars had accumulated by the middle of the 1970s. It was the first book published in the U.S. which won for this field of research the academic dignity to which it is entitled. It continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This new edition comes with several supplements adding new information gathered by the author over the last 25 years. It is a "must read" for every historian and every newcomer to the issue. Softcover, third edition, 506 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #385, *$30.*

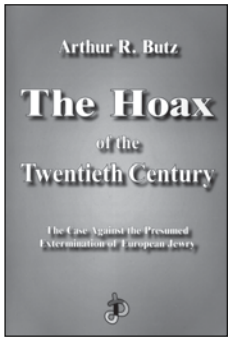
Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'

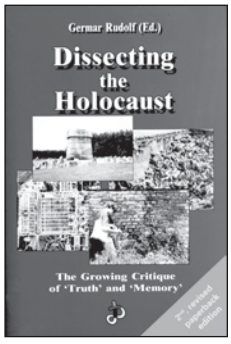
Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as exciting as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st century. Be part of it! "There is at present no other single volume that provides a serious reader with a broad understanding of the contemporary state of historical issues that influential people would rather not have examined." —Prof. Dr. A. R. Butz, Evanston, IL. "Revisionism has done away with the exterminationist case." —Andrew Gray. Second revised edition. Softcover, 616 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #219, *$30.*

The Giant With Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and His Standard Work on the 'Holocaust'

By Juergen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of European Jewry* is generally considered the standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Juergen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence and examines the results in light of modern historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Softcover, 128 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #252, *$11.*







MORE HOLOCAUST BOOKS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

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2010 *to* 2015
Are All on Sale Now!

Bound Volumes of TBR history magazine are currently on sale. At the end of every year we take the six issues of our magazine for that year and place them in a sturdy three-ring binder. Each binder contains a plastic sleeve for each pristine issue. Each binder then has spine and cover art placed in the plastic sleeve so you know what year and volume is in each binder. Currently we have the following TBR BOUND VOLUMES available: 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. All are currently $70 each (reg. $99 each). We also have TBR BOUND VOLUME 2015 is $80—reg. $99.

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EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST

Treblinka: Extermination Camp Or Transit Camp?

By Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, diesel exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multistoried buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. Softcover, 365 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #389, *$25.*

Chelmno: A German Camp in History & Propaganda

Here, the world's premier holocaust scholar, Carlo Mattogno, focuses his microscope on the death camp located in Poland. It was at Chelmno that huge masses of prisoners—as many as 1.3 million—were allegedly rounded up and killed. His book challenges the conventional wisdom of what went on inside Chelmno. Eyewitness statements, forensics reports, coroners' reports, excavations, crematoria, building plans, U.S. reports, German documents, evacuation efforts, mobile gas vans for homicidal purposes—all are discussed. Softcover, 191 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, appendices, #615, *$20.*

The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation

(A perfect companion to the Chelmno book.) By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. It is alleged that the Nazis used mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people. Up until 2011, no thorough monograph had appeared on the topic. Santiago Alvarez has remedied the situation. Are witness statements reliable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents, photos and witness statements on this topic, and has examined the claims made by the mainstream. Softcover, 390 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #607, *$25.*

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda & Reality

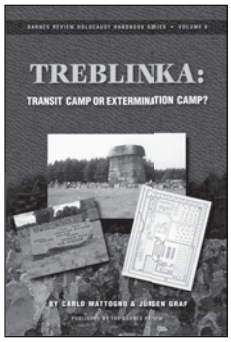
By Juergen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibor camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp in 2000-2001 are analyzed, with fatal results for the extermination camp hypothesis. The book also documents the general National Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." Softcover, 434 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index. #536, *$25.*

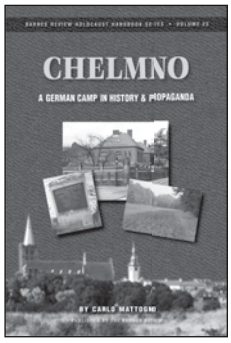
Concentration Camp Majdanek

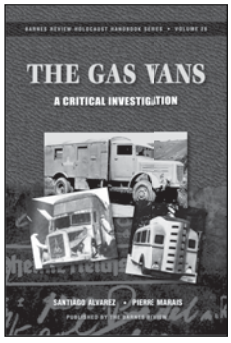
By Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. Little research had been directed toward concentration camp Majdanek in central Poland, even though it is claimed that up to a million Jews were murdered there. The only information available is discredited Polish Communist propaganda. This glaring research gap has finally been filled. After exhaustive research of primary sources, Mattogno and Graf created a monumental study which expertly dissects and repudiates the myth of homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek. They also critically investigated the legendary mass executions of Jews in tank trenches ("Operation Harvest Festival") and prove them groundless. The authors' investigations lead to unambiguous conclusions about the camp which are radically different from the official theses. Again they have produced a methodical investigative work, which authentic historiography cannot ignore. Softcover, third edition, 350 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #380, *$25.*

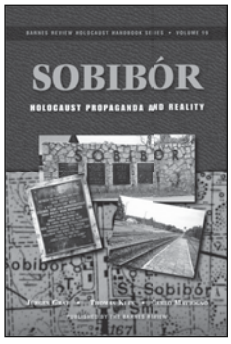
Auschwitz: Plain Facts—A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac

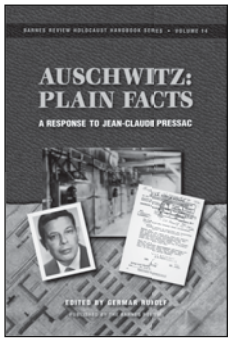
Edited by Germar Rudolf. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute recent findings of Revisionists with his own technical methods. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed him victorious over the "Revisionists." In *Auschwitz: Plain Facts,* Pressac's claims are thoroughly debunked, though you will never hear this in the controlled press or from the court historians. Softcover, 197 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, indexed, #542, *$20.*











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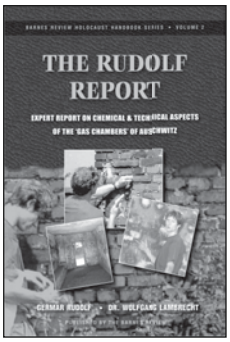
THE RUDOLF REPORT
EXPERT REPORT ON CHEMICAL & TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE 'GAS CHAMBERS' OF AUSCHWITZ
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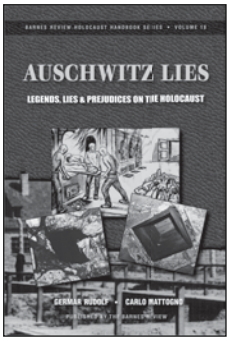

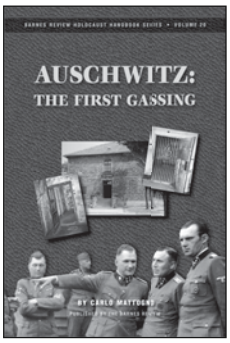

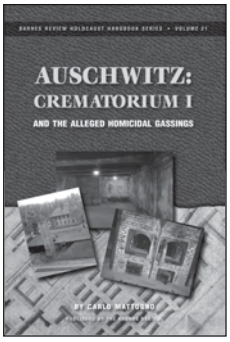

The Rudolf Report. Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz

Expanded and revised edition. By Germar Rudolf and Dr. Wolfgang Lambrecht. In 1988, execution expert Fred Leuchter investigated the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek and concluded that they could not have worked as claimed. Ever since, Leuchter's work has been attacked. In 1993, Germar Rudolf published a thorough forensic study about the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz. His report irons out the deficiencies of "The Leuchter Report." Softcover, second edition, 457 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #378, *$33*.

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust

By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation"of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Profs. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. In this book, facts beat propaganda once again. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, *$25*.

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research & Testimonies

By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses say 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp. Murder weapons used included diesel gas, unslaked lime, high voltage etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without a trace. So what's the truth? Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540, *$15*.

Auschwitz: The First Gassing— Rumor and Reality

Second edition. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other in location, date, preparations, victims etc, rendering it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow. Softcover, second edition, 168 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, *$16*.

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings

By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, *$18*.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations

By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in deep ditches in the Auschwitz concentration camp. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using aerial photographs, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A must read. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, *$12*.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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Two Sleeps?

Accepted medical "wisdom" of the past hundred years claims that seven to eight hours of uninterrupted sleep is necessary for good health, and, for many people, that may prove true. But Roger Ekirch, a researcher at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, has uncovered evidence that for millennia, that was not the practice. Rather, based upon literature, personal correspondence and even legal records, it appears that two nightly sleep periods were often the norm. Thomas Wehr of the National Institutes of Mental Health performed photoperiodicity studies in the 1990s which also suggest that many human beings' physiology is designed for "two sleeps." Prior to electric lighting, especially during long winter nights, people would retire earlier, sleep for three to four hours, waken for two or three hours, and then sleep again for three or four hours. This time of wakefulness was a period of calm and was used for prayer, reading, writing or procreation.

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Goths vs. Greeks

More than one battle has been fought at Thermopylae. According to a fragmentary medieval copy of a 3rd century A.D. manuscript, the Germanic tribe of the Goths set out to conquer the city of Thessalonica, perhaps around 250-260. And, being stopped at the walls, they turned their advance toward the wealthy city of Athens to the south. According to the Athenian Dexesippus, whose account is partially preserved in the fragment, the invaders moved into the pass at Thermopylae, only to be confronted like the 5th-century B.C. Persians by a determined force of Greeks armed with "whatever each man could arm himself with." Although the outcome is unknown, Dexesippus records—or possibly invents—a stirring speech by the Greek commander, Marianus: "O Greeks, the occasion of our preservation, for which you are assembled, and the land in which you have been deployed are both truly fitting to evoke the memory of virtuous deeds. For your ancestors, fighting in this place in former times, did not let down Greece nor deprive it of its free state. . . ."

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Elephants & Sharks

The "Gray Elephants" of Vienna, Austria, are giant, 170-ft. tall, concrete towers built for defensive anti-aircraft guns by the German army during WWII. Although long denuded of their weaponry, the towers are so strongly built that they cannot easily be pulled down and have become to locals a part of the scenery. Most stand abandoned and empty. But one, in the Mariahilferstrasse, has become a popular tourist attraction for over 570,000 people each year. *The Local* reports that the tower houses a "huge aquarium, a climbing wall, a zoo and now a spectacular panorama restaurant." Visitors enter beneath an overhead crocodile pool, and the building sports an amazing 40,000-gallon tank filled with hammerhead sharks.

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Neanderthal Chemistry

Researchers at Leiden University and Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands have put forward a striking hypothesis regarding Neanderthal man's use of a commonly occurring substance, manganese dioxide. Long utilized for making pigments, like those used for the cave drawings in Lascaux, France, the rock may have had a more significant use for the ancients—one lost to later hunter-gatherers. The scholars posit that the primary use of the substance by Neanderthals at Pech-de-l'Azé in France was as a catalyst for starting fires, as experiments showed the otherwise non-combustible substance "reduces wood's auto-ignition temperature and substantially increases the rate of char combustion." While preparation for decorative uses would be substantial, when soot and charcoal were readily available, the investigators believe the effort required for abrading the rock into powder would have had a greater return in the survival value of fire.

Statue of Rollo in the town of Falaise.

Danish or Norwegian?

The Viking Rollo (about A.D. 845-932) is a forefather of all the royal houses of Europe today. He was a Scandinavian noble who counted among his successes that of obtaining what today is Normandy from France's King Charles the Simple, in exchange for ending the Norsemen's marauding of the country and his conversion to Christianity. As Duke Robert, he was the progenitor of the Norman dynasty and the great-great-great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. But it has long been disputed whether he was Norwegian or Danish. Thanks to DNA research under way, that question will be answered. Last January, the French permitted the opening of the tombs of Rollo's grandson, Richard I the Fearless, and great-grandson, Richard II the Good. Five teeth were taken and sent to the University of Oslo, Norway, and the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, for analysis. Results are expected this fall.

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Straight Talk

The American College of Pediatricians (ACP) has tough, honest words for those who promote the "transgender" mental illness as "normal," recounts *The New Observer*. The ACP states, "[H]uman sexuality is an objective biological binary

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trait: 'XY' and 'XX' are genetic markers of health—not genetic markers of a disorder." This binary, male-female design serves reproduction and survival of the species, and is normal. Testicular feminization, congenital adrenal hyperplasia or other rare dysfunctions, are "disorders of human design" and "do not constitute a third sex." Neither do those whose developing self-awareness as male or female is derailed by environmental experience or trauma. These honest physicians condemn the use of dangerous pharmaceuticals and pandering to "transgender" neuroses to prevent normal puberty. "What compassionate and reasonable person would condemn young children to this fate knowing that after puberty as many as 88% of girls and 98% of boys will eventually accept reality and achieve a state of mental and physical health?" . . . [C]onditioning children into believing a lifetime of chemical and surgical impersonation of the opposite sex is normal and healthful is child abuse."

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Defending the Flag

New Zealand's prime minister, John Key, suffered a political humiliation recently at the hands of Kiwi voters. It seems he thought the country's flag was "too White," because it bears the British Union Jack in the corner. The intended replacement, which looks like it was designed by a fifth grader, was put up for national referendum with the current flag. The traditional flag won with 56.6% of the vote. Of course, the political elite will not let this go—and will now have learned not to ask the public for their input on more "vibrancy" and "diversity." In 1961, New Zealand was 92% White. In 2006, that had dropped to only 68%-78%. That is the face of White genocide.

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Naval Wrecks

The ocean off England's south coast is the final resting place of an astounding 1,100 shipwrecks from World War I. Around 700 are British vessels sunk by Germans, while 50 are German, mostly submarines. After 80 years, two German destroyers have been located in the tidal mud flats at Portsmouth Harbor near Whale Island. They are among the very few Imperial German Navy ships in the world still visible above water—albeit, only at very low tide. The destroyers are thought to be the *V44* and *V82*. The former helped Germany's remaining 93 ships escape from the British in the 1916 Battle of Jutland. In June 1919, the 70 German vessels surrendered to the British were still interned with their crews in Scapa Flow. The sailors conceived a plot to hoist again their battle ensigns and scuttle the ships. Only about 24 were prevented by the British, among which were the *V44* and *V82*.

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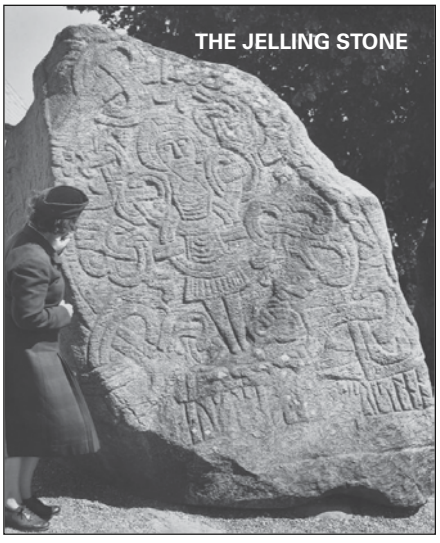
Golden Ratio

Jelling, Denmark, is home to two significant runestones from about A.D. 965. The larger of the two is sometimes called "Denmark's birth certificate," as it in part records the conversion of King Harald Bluetooth and the country to Catholic Christianity. On the opposite face of the boulder is what was until recently considered the oldest Danish depiction of Jesus Christ on the Cross. It is an intricate, stylized presentation, and one which



retired teacher Niels Bandholm believes is designed according to mathematical principles of "squaring the circle." This involves constructing a square with the same area as a given circle and requires knowledge of the values of phi (approximately 1.618034) and pi (approximately 3.14159). The former is called the "golden ratio" and is a value related to perfect proportionality in objects. It can be derived from the Fibonacci sequence of numbers and exists throughout both nature and the arts. Bandholm also believes the entire park surrounding the runestones is constructed along similar principles, and that the golden ratio symbolizes the mystic harmony between heaven and earth.

Forced to Buy

American political "conservatives" rail against Obamacare because it denies religious freedom of choice by forcing people to pay for abortions and contraception against their consciences. But those same "conservatives" oppose choice for those who want to boycott goods and services from the genocidal state of Israel. A sycophantic Congress made such boycotts illegal, because the Boycott-Divest-Sanctions movement has been very effective against the Zionists. So Jews worldwide have been pushing to criminalize BDS as "anti-Semitic." The latest land to fall is Great Britain, where the Conservative Party government is moving forward with criminal penalties for refusing business with "companies involved in the arms trade, fossil fuels, tobacco products or Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank," according to the *Independent*. Cabinet Office minister Matt Hancock went so far as to allege that the "damaging and counter-productive local foreign policies [of BDS are] undermining our national security." So people with ethics are now terrorist suspects? Hmmm.

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Puzzling Map

During the reign of Roman Emperor Septimius Severus (A.D. 203-211), what may be the world's first detailed street map was assembled, called the *Forma Urbis Romae* (loosely, "plan" or "sketch of the city of Rome"). "Carved on 150 marble slabs, the 60-foot by 43-foot map detailed every building, street and staircase in Rome until it was partially ripped from the wall, probably to make lime for cement. What was left fell down and broke apart in hundreds of unrecognizable pieces," relates Discovery.com. Some 1,200 pieces of what is now a giant stone jigsaw puzzle have been found since 1562. Only 200 have been identified and properly placed. Recently, a new fragment was found during restoration of a Vatican-owned palazzo. With three other pieces, it shows the Circus Flaminius (220 B.C.), site of the Plebeian Games, and what is now known as the ghetto region of the city.

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Protective Oyster Beds

Oyster beds in New York Harbor once protected the adjacent shoreline from floods and storm waves, say scholars at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

They originally wanted to study how sand deposits left by Hurricane Sandy in Staten Island coastal ponds compared to earlier sediment deposits. A number of historically identifiable "event layers" were found. But, interestingly, there appeared to be no overwash disturbances for 3,000 years prior to the A.D. 1600-1800 period. This non-plussed the investigators, until they considered the possible effect of the harbor's formerly plentiful oyster beds. Experimental modeling confirmed that the reefs indeed would have absorbed a great deal of wave energy and protected the coastline. Storm surges and floods appear to have become an issue only after modern European settlers began overharvesting the shellfish. The loss of as much as 220,000 acres of oyster beds from the estuary has resulted in an approximately 200% increase in storm energy affecting the mainland.

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Unintended Consequences

Over 300 million people in the world—almost 5% of the population—are affected by emphysema or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which harms the body's ability to breathe and use oxygen effectively. Genetic scientists believe they now have been able to identify why certain individuals are more likely to develop these debilitating diseases. And the culprit appears to be their ancestral Viking genes. Studies of Viking latrine pits in Denmark revealed that those medieval Scandinavians were often infested with worms and other parasites. Their genes adapted, however, to protect the body against the invaders—specifically, through a variant form of alpha-1-antitrypsin (A1AT). This variant protected the lungs and liver from destructive enzymes produced by the parasites, but, ironically, now that parasites have been mostly eliminated from foods in the last century or so, the variant A1AT is now "free" to attack the lungs in descendants of those it once protected, leading to a higher susceptibility to COPD and emphysema.

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Drama Queen

Louise Mayerson is 84 years old. Her parents brought her to America as a child from her birth country of Austria. Although Jewish, she claims to be an "an Austrian refugee from the time of Hitler." Like many sheeple, she became exercised about White nationalist David Duke's endorsement of presidential candidate Donald Trump and Trump's putative slowness to disavow Duke. When she wrote a letter to the editor of the *Boston Globe* to that effect, she claims someone mailed her an envelope containing a sheet of paper with a square white cross on a red background—allegedly, a Ku Klux Klan symbol. Since no photo of the cross was presented, the description would equally describe the Swiss national flag. Despite the fact that Mayerson could just as easily have mailed the drawing to herself, police have launched patrols in her neighborhood—and a hate crime investigation.

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Last "Survivor"

The last known internee to "survive" the WWII German-operated transit camp in Treblinka, Samuel Willenberg, has died at age 93. The son of a Jewish father and an apostate Catholic Polish woman, he was sent—according to the accepted story—to Treblinka at age 19 in 1942, where he worked as a bricklayer. On Aug. 2, 1943, Willenberg was one of about 200 internees who supposedly staged an armed revolt,

Samuel Willenberg, pictured a year after his alleged escape from Treblinka.

burnt some barracks, and tried to escape. Despite himself being "shot in the leg," the young man somehow was able to keep running and elude pursuit, later to join the Polish army, which did not exist—although there was a Home Army and a Soviet-backed People's Army in the resistance. We note simply that a healthy, young Willenberg appears in a photographic portrait a year later, in an officer's military uniform, complete with campaign ribbon—putting the lie to his whole story. You can learn the truth about Treblinka from TBR's Holocaust Handbook series. See pp. B-1 to B-6 in the center of this issue for more.

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Unending Post-WWII Pogrom

The pogrom against old WWII German soldiers continues unabated. Following the shameful, Soviet-style show trial of innocent John Demjanjuk in Germany a few years ago, the race has been on for decrees of "guilt by association" against nonagenarian former concentration camp guards. The never-forgiving, never-forgetting Jews assert the formerly young soldiers assigned to the camps "aided the Holocaust" by failing to stop it—as though the phony genocide really happened, and as though a single, uppity soldier would achieve anything more than a court-martial and execution himself. The latest victim of Jewish hatred and avarice is 94-year-old Reinhard Hanning, who was hauled into German court recently to face a repetition of the Demjanjuk fiasco. Hanning was 20 years old when he joined the Waffen-SS and served as a guard at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Two other men and a woman in their 90s also face the degradation of this travesty of justice at the hands of self-hating Germans. Fortunately, not many of Germany's brave soldiers remain to be used as pawns in the Zionist plot to impoverish the entire White Western world through "reparations" for an event that never occurred.

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Relic Returns

After almost six centuries in England, a silver gilt ring given to Joan of Arc by her parents is returning to France, reports the BBC. Made about 1400, it displays the letters, "IHS" and "MAR" for "Jesus" and "Mary." The maiden who helped save France from the English and Burgundians, and restored the rightful French king to his throne, was betrayed into the hands of the enemy by some of those she had aided. In a politicized trial, Joan was condemned to death as an alleged heretic and witch. In 1431, just before she was burned at the stake, it is believed she gave her ring to England's Henry Cardinal Beaufort. Previously in private hands, the relic of the young virgin was purchased at auction for $425,000 by the Puy du Fou Foundation, which operates a historical theme park near Nantes, France. The previous owner had paid just £175 for the ring in 1947.

Lauri Toerni:

Finnish Waffen-SS Man . . . and Decorated U.S. Marine

Lauri Allan Toerni, a valiant soldier from Finland, is the only man known to have both served in the Waffen-SS of the Third Reich and to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery as an American hero of the Vietnam War. Here is his story . . .

By Michael Heidler

Lauri Allan Toerni was a warrior all his life. First, for the freedom of his Finnish homeland, and then against destiny in a world that temporarily demoted him from hero to criminal. His career took him across the Atlantic and eventually to Southeast Asia. He never returned from a secret mission in Laos, and was presumed dead at the age of 46. In 2004, Toerni was voted No. 52 in a ranking of the 100 most important Finnish personalities by the producers of the television program *Suuret Suomalaiset* ("Great Finns").

Toerni was born on May 28, 1919, in Viipuri in Karelia, Finland. At the age of 19, he joined the Finnish army. But a few months later things got serious. On Nov. 30, 1939, Finland was invaded by Soviet troops. In the defensive battles of the so-called Winter War, Toerni proved his bravery several times, particularly during the victory at the Battle of Lake Ladoga in December 1939. After the Winter War, in March 1940, Finland was able to maintain its independence, but had to make significant territorial concessions to the Soviet Union.

Karelia was thus to become a part of the USSR. Soon after, March 13, 1941, the Finnish government allowed the German Reich to recruit Finnish nationals. In spring 1941, Toerni traveled to Germany and joined the Waffen-SS. He received the rank of a SS-Untersturmführer and was one of the first volunteers of the newly formed Finnish Volunteer SS-Battalion Nordost ("Northeast"). It was followed by an uneventful and frustrating service routine at the Fasanengarten Barracks in Vienna, at Schönbrunn, until one day he got wind of the Finnish preparations for an attack on the USSR. Shortly before his SS swearing in, Toerni traveled back to Finland, July 23, 1941, together with 15 fellow officers. Despite not being able to take his oath to Adolf Hitler, Toerni was awarded the Iron Cross, 2nd Class, on Dec. 12, 1943.

In July in Finland, he was given command of a small unit slated for operations behind enemy lines. His unit had many successful reconnaissance and sabotage missions and thus played an important part in the successful Finnish operations against the Red Army. Toerni's unit inflicted such heavy casualties on Russian units that he was awarded a special honor: He was the only Finnish soldier on whose head the Soviet army placed a bounty—namely the impressive sum of 3 million Finnish marks.

Despite all of the success, however, Toerni's style of leadership was not without controversy. One of Toerni's men was Mauno Henrik Koivisto, who, long after the war, in 1982, became president of Finland. In his biography he wrote critically that "Toerni's daredevil behavior sometimes confused his own men and put their lives at risk." But, ultimately, such fearless leaders are needed to successfully confront an enemy superior in men and materiel.

From June 24 to 26, 1944, Toerni's unit halted a major Soviet attack and thus prevented an encirclement of other Finnish troops. He even led a counterattack, inflicting heavy losses upon the surprised enemy and

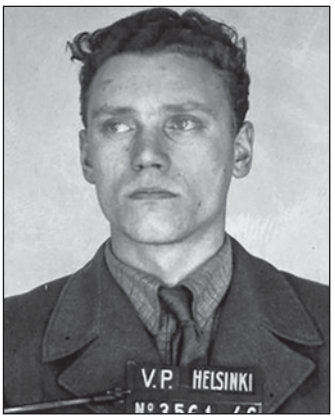
Above, Three warriors conferring about a counter-attack: Left to right: Capt. Railio, Lt. Lauri Toerni and, on the right, Lt. Pitkaenen. Raillo is equipped with a Russian submachine gun PPS-43, a model that was improved and copied by the Finns, Tolvajärvi region, July 27,1 944. Toerni's decorations were many. From Finland he received the Medal of Freedom 2nd class, the Medal of Freedom 1st class, the Cross of Liberty 4th class, the Cross of Liberty 3rd class and the Mannerheim Cross. From Germany he received the Iron Cross 2nd class. And from the United States he was awarded the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, a Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts, the Air Medal, an Army Commendation Medal, a Good Conduct Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, a Vietnam Campaign Medal, a Vietnam Service Medal, a Combat Infantry Badge and a Master's Parachute Badge.

pushing the Russian line far back. For this heroic deed, Toerni was awarded the 144th Mannerheim Cross, 2nd Class, on July 9, 1944. He was now allowed to call himself a "knight of the Mannerheim Cross" (Mannerheim-*ristin ritari*) and also received 50,000 Finnish marks (about 7,500 euros today).

On Sept. 19, 1944, the war with the Soviet Union was ended by the "Moscow Armistice." Under the harsh conditions of the treaty, Finland was required to intern all German forces still located on its territory. The following Lapland War marked a bitter end to the German-Finnish brotherhood in arms. However, Finnish SS men were not allowed to participate in these hostilities, because they had taken an oath as protectors of the German empire.

After his discharge from the army, Toerni lived for some time with his parents, in Vaasa, where he came in contact with a former SS comrade, Jalo Korpela. Dissatisfied with the situation in Finland, they decided to travel to Germany again. Aboard the submarine *U-242*, which secretly supplied Finnish resistance movement with German weapons and equipment at the port of Kaskinen, they both left the country, Jan. 23, 1945. After stopovers in Libau and Danzig, the submarine moored in Swinemünde, from where Toerni and Korpela were transported to Heringsdorf on Usedom Island to join the Sonderkommando Nord. This was followed by espionage, sabotage and guerrilla warfare training in Neustrelitz. Due to the approaching front, the training base had to be relocated to Flensburg. The goal was to build up a resistance movement in Finland, in case Finland would be completely occupied by the Soviet Union. With their help, the administration of Finland was then to be taken over by Germany, the same way as it had in Hungary in March 1944.

In mid-March, Toerni and Korpela were invited to travel via Norway to Finland for espionage and sabotage operations against the now enemy, Soviet Finland. Both rejected this request decisively. As a possible reprisal, the two men were immediately sent on a combat mission to Berlin. Once there, Toerni was promoted to the rank of SS-Hauptsturmführer by the well-known SS-Obergruppenführer Felix Steiner, on April 15, 1945. The unit of about 250 men entrusted to him mostly consisted of former marines. It soon engaged in the Battle of Schw-



Left to right above: 1) Lauri Toerni on July 27, 1944 in the area of Tolvajaervi. The Battle of Tolvajaervi was fought on Dec. 12, 1939 between Finland and the USSR. It was the first big victory for the Finns in the Winter War. 2) A mug shot taken by the Helsinki police in 1946. 3) Capt. Larry Thorne in his U.S.Army uniform. 4) Thorne on a search and recovery mission in Iran in 1962.

erin and fight the Red Army. His comrade, Korpela, was by his side with the rank of a SS-Untersturmführer. The Russian advance, however, could not be stopped.

On April 25, the unit was fighting in Nauen, west of Berlin, and was surrounded by Soviet troops. Toerni led his men to the northwest and fought the enemy at Pritzwalk. On May 3, Toerni, then in the town of Hagelowunit, received the news of Hitler's death. Immediately, the remaining soldiers under his command fought their way through the encirclement and surrendered the same day to American paratroopers. The Finns were handed over to the British and transported to a POW camp in Oldenburg. Toerni would have liked to join the British army, but his request was rejected. Together with Korpela he succeeded a short time later in escaping from the camp, and, after an adventurous journey through Denmark, both made it back to Finland.

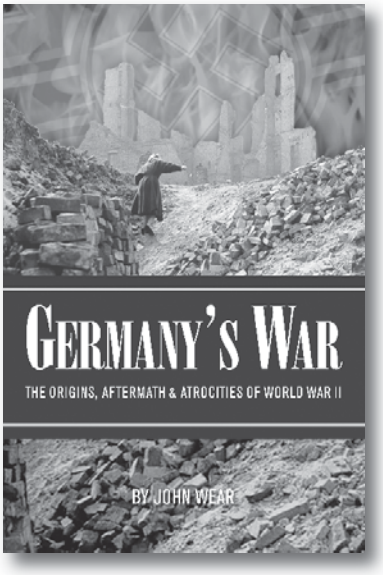
Soon thereafter, Toerni settled in Helsinki, where he worked as an electrician and a wholesaler. The company was run by pro-German activists and it was located only two blocks away from the "Hotel Torni." It was there that the Russian control commission was housed, which recorded all intercepted communications. On April 12, 1946, peace and quiet disappeared. During a house search by the pro-Soviet security police, Valpo II, Toerni was arrested and taken into custody. After long interrogations in the prison of Turku, he was sentenced on May 21, 1947, by the supreme court (case No. 1283) to six years of forced labor. His crime: belonging to a German military unit and organizing an illegal resistance organization. As of the publication of this article, the surviving records of his trial were still classified.

At about the same time, investigations were undertaken against 150 people, of whom 23 were brought before the court and sentenced. Nevertheless, Toerni's sentence was relatively mild. From 1939 to 1946 the

Germany's War

Origins, Aftermath & Atrocities of WWII

Germany's War documents that the Allied leaders of the USSR, Great Britain and the U.S.A. were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. Far from being the conqueror of Europe, Hitler saved it from Stalin. The leaders of Britain and the U.S. also adopted policies designed to force war with Germany. Britain's unconditional guarantee to Poland led to horrific acts of violence against Poland's ethnic Germans and, thus, Germany was forced to invade Poland to end these atrocities. FDR's numerous provocations, including a shoot-on-sight policy against German shipping and leaked plans of a U.S. invasion of Germany, forced Germany to declare war on the United States, despite Hitler's desire for peace. This book also reports the Allied mass murder of the German people after the end of WWII, during which the Allies—led by Eisenhower—murdered 1.5 million German POWs through intentional starvation and exposure. Probably 2.1 million ethnic Germans also died in the Allies' "orderly and humane" relocation. Much more! Softcover, 514 pages, *$25* plus $5 S&H inside U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See www.BarnesReview.com. Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.



courts had passed 681 death sentences because of espionage for Russia, of which 528 were carried out.

Several attempts to escape succeeded, but he was picked up on the run again and again. His time in prison was thus extended by another six months. The security police also investigated Toerni further. It was alleged he had committed war crimes against Russian prisoners in spring of 1944, but no evidence could be found.

President Juho Kusti Paasikivi pardoned Toerni on Dec. 13, 1948. He got back his civil rights and also a passport, but he lost his military rank (but not his awards). At the direction of the president he was removed from the list of Finnish officers on Oct. 6, 1950—as if he had never existed.

After these experiences, nothing could hold Toerni in Finland any longer. He first traveled to Sweden, where he was provided accommodations by the baroness von Essen. In 1950 he went aboard the freighter SS *Bolivia*, masquerading as a Swedish sailor, traveling to Caracas, Venezuela. There he hired on to the cargo ship MS *Skagen*, which was bound for the United States. In the Gulf of Mexico, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, he jumped overboard and swam ashore. He made his way to New York, where he joined the Finnish-American community in Sunset Park (Brooklyn), called "Finntown."

With the support of William "Wild Bill" Donovan, the former head of the Office of Strategic Services, Toerni received permanent resident status in 1953. Later he even got American citizenship, changed his name to Larry Thorne, joined the U.S. Army in 1954 and fought with U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam.

Quickly his fame spread, and in numerous reports his superior physical and mental strength was emphasized: "He is over 40 years old, but has the performance of a 25-year-old." The U.S. Army awarded Thorne the Bronze Star, Legion of Merit, and two times he was awarded a Purple Heart.

He died on Oct. 18, 1965, during a secret operation (OP-35) of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam—Studies and Observation Group in neutral Laos. In extremely bad weather, the helicopter he was aboard disappeared without a trace. For political reasons, the Da Nang area in central Vietnam was named as the official place of death. In 1999, the crash site and human remains were found. After cremation, all four crew members were buried in 2003, in a ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia, just across the river from D.C. ✦

Michael Heidler is a historian and WWII armaments expert. He is the author of *German Secret Armament Codes Until 1945*, an amazingly detailed book on the subject. Covers explosives codes, manufacturers and subcontractors, abbreviations, number-codes, letter-codes, LDO-numbers for medals & insignias and the RZM-numbers for NSDAP and SS equipment—just about any German code you might be looking for. If you are a researcher or trying to authenticate a gun, this book is invaluable. Find it on Amazon.

Lauri Toerni (aka Larry Thorne) in Vietnam (bottom row, center, forearms on knees) with his comrades in arms.

The Toba Catastrophe

The Supervolcano That Nearly Wiped Out the Human Race

By John Tiffany

It was in the early 1990s that scientists analyzing cores of ocean bottom sediments first discovered that the ocean had experienced a sudden drop in temperature of about 10 degrees Fahrenheit some 75,000 years ago. Usually the temperatures remain almost constant for hundreds of thousands of years, so a sudden, drastic change like this was a signal that something catastrophic had seriously changed the amount of heat coming from the Sun at that time—the first clue science had of what would become known as the Toba supervolcanic eruption.

At that time it was speculated that either a comet or asteroid must have hit the planet, or a supervolcano had erupted. As there was no evidence of a bolide from space impacting in that era, scientists determined it had to have been a supervolcano that caused the temperature drop.

Lake Toba in Sumatra is 60 miles long, 20 miles wide and over a mile deep. It occupies the crater, or caldera, of the now-dormant supervolcano. It is the biggest volcanic crater in the world. Massive amounts of volcanic debris were found at the bottom of the lake and for miles around its shores, deeply covering 20,000 square miles. Today the lake is a great vacation spot, but, in the upper Pleistocene era, it was hell on Earth.

HUMAN RACE NEARLY GOES EXTINCT

After a 700,000-year slumber, a supervolcano called Toba explodes, in the biggest volcanic event in 2 million years. It is 40 times the size of the largest known eruption in history, and "probably had 40 times the impact," according to Stanley Ambrose,of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Ann Gibbons, a science journalist, was the first to propose the Toba eruption caused the human race to nearly go extinct, creating a population/genetic bottleneck in human evolution, accounting for the remarkable lack of genetic diversity. Michael Rampino of New York University and Stephen Self of the University of Hawaii at Manoa further developed the hypothesis, and it was further refined by Professor Ambrose.

Scientists rate massive explosive eruptions according to how many cubic kilometers of "dense rock equivalent" (DRE) they eject. They classify eruptions using the volcanic explosivity index (VEI). A thousand cubic kilometers equals 240 cubic miles. Thus, a VEI-8 eruption, a really colossal event, throws out at least 1,000 cu km of ejecta. There are only 10 such events on record, Mount Toba being the most recent of them, bar one. (The Oroanui eruption at Lake Taupo in New Zealand is more recent, being 26,500 years ago, but ejected only 1,000 cu km of DRE, whereas Toba dumped 2,800 cu km of DRE into the sky. This is equivalent in mass to more than 19 million Empire State buildings.)

Some of the dozen or so known supervolcanoes lie at the bottom of the sea.

Interestingly the eruptions at the Parana and Etendeka traps during the Cretaceous period (the age of *Tyrannosaurus rex*), around 138 to 128 million years ago, together put well over 15,000 cu km of DRE out. It is rather amazing the dinosaurs were not snuffed out by this dual event. Taken together it was by far the largest single event since the Proterozoic era (2.5 billion to 541 million years ago) and is the only one since then rated as VEI-9.

Notable VEI-7 eruptions include Tambora in 1815, Lake Taupo again in A.D. 180 and the Santorini explosion in the Mediterranean region. It is this explosion that many scientists say caused the demise of the Minoan civilization and some, erroneously I believe, say Santorini was Atlantis. Tambora resulted in 1816, the following year, being known as "the year without a summer," because global temperatures were depressed by the volcanic ash

Ticking time bomb? Seen here is a small part of the lake filling the crater of the volcano Mount Toba in Sumatra, Indonesia, with smoke coming from one of its cones. Thousands of years ago, when Toba blew its top, *Homo sapiens sapiens* came close to being wiped out like the dinosaurs. The monstrous supervolcano may erupt again at any time, say geologists and geophysicists. Toba still contains a dangerous magma chamber, and its activity requires further study. And Toba is only one of 12 or so megavolcanoes threatening our survival on the Earth. America's own Yellowstone caldera is one of them.

and sulfur dioxide particles in the upper atmosphere, blocking enough sunlight to make temperatures drop.

Although little known to "popular science," the La Garita explosion in Colorado was humongous. Whereas the largest Yellowstone eruption produced 2,500 cubic kilometers of DRE and Toba produced 2,800, La Garita produced 5,000 cu km of ejecta. It may very well have been one of the largest volcanic eruptions in the last 450 million years.

Toba was 3,000 times more powerful than the eruption of Mount St. Helens or Pinatubo. By comparison, the Krakatoa eruption was a mere firecracker.

Toba sent rocks hurtling into the air at 60 miles per hour, shooting magma 30 miles up into the sky. Every living thing within 500 miles was doomed to a quick death. But even worse were the lingering effects.

The eruption continued for an entire week.

Says meteorologist Alan Robock of Rutgers University: The Beltway around Washington, D.C. is 60 miles in circumference. If we took just the ash from Toba and put it in there, it would make a pile a mile high.

But, of course, the ash did not fall into one neat pile, but spread thousands of miles around the Earth—more than 4,350 miles—burying everything in its path in up to 20 feet of debris. Under the ash cloud, it was so dark one could not tell if the Sun were up or down.

But the hot rocks, magma and ash were the least of the explosion. More deadly were the vast amounts of sulfurous gases, which, upon reaching the upper atmosphere, cooled and crystallized into minute particles, sulfuric acid aerosols, able to travel everywhere, forming a haze that cut out most of the Sun's light over the entire planet, instantly making it drastically cold and dark at the Earth's surface and persisting for several years—potentially decades.

Imagine a drop of temperatures by as much as 25 degrees Fahrenheit. Man-made climate change is as nothing in comparison to this disaster. The entire world, scientists

believed, plummeted into a kind of perpetual winter—worse than a nuclear winter produced by 20,000 atomic weapons. Lush rain forests were turned into dry deserts, and temperate areas into frozen tundra. Imagine Nairobi, Kenya with snow and frost throughout most of the year. Vegetation would quickly dry up and freeze, leaving herbivores with little or nothing to eat. With herbivores dropping dead of starvation, predators would be next to go, with only scavengers and decay organisms surviving for a while. Prehistoric hunting and gathering humans, already living on the edge, began a massive die-off. There were no supermarkets, no canned food, virtually no way to survive, it seemed to scientists.

The volcanic winter appears to have triggered an era of glaciation, lasting about 1,000 years. As snow accumulated, it created a feedback effect, reflecting back into space most of what little sunlight was reaching the ground, causing further cooling and further snowfall.

At this time, some 75,000 years ago, there may have been about 1 million people in the world, in Africa and Eurasia—anatomically modern humans. Also present were unknown but small numbers of Neanderthals, Denisovan man, Flores man and perhaps one or two other human species and subspecies.

The population, already not large, of *Homo sapiens sapiens* spiraled down to perhaps 10,000-30,000, creating a bottleneck in human evolution. Most of our genetic diversity was snuffed out as we were pushed to the brink of extinction.

Prof. Todd Disotell of New York University says there is only a difference of 0.1%, maximum, in the DNA of any two people on Earth today, despite a global population of nearly 7 billion and races as different as blacks and whites. This is less variation than you find in one band of chimpanzees in Africa. One naturally wonders why chimps were not bottlenecked as drastically as humans.

NOT AS BAD AS THOUGHT?

But was the near-extinction of man due to the Toba eruption? Many scientists thought so, but it may be a coincidence. Recently, scientists suggested Toba did not affect human history quite as catastrophically as had been thought.

For one thing, glaciations are not as bad as one might think. During the Pleistocene alone, there have been some 20 episodes of glaciation, with interglaciations in between. None of these has wiped out all life on Earth, obviously. ("Snowball Earth" events, 775-630 million years ago, were another matter, of course, leaving few survivors other than a small number of archaea and bacteria.)

Although initial studies revealed stone tools just below the layer of ash and none above it, prehistoric artifacts discovered in India, dating to after the eruption, indicate that humans coped fairly well with effects of the supervolcano eruption.

Researchers have also found evidence that Toba did not cause a volcanic winter in east Africa, where, of course, humans lived. Says Christine Lane, a geologist at the University of Oxford, "We have been able to show that the largest volcanic eruption of the last 2 million years did not significantly alter the climate of east Africa."

Lane and associates studied ash from mud cores drilled at two sites at the bottom of Lake Malawi in the east African Rift Valley. She stated that between herself and co-author Ben Chorn, "we systematically processed"

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every inch of sediment between 78 to 150 feet in depth "in the central basin. . . . The layer is so small that if we leave any gaps in our search we could miss it completely."

A thin layer of volcanic ash was found about 90 feet below the lake floor, dating from the Toba eruption.

Lane added: "I was surprised to find so much ash in the Lake Malawi record. The ash is . . . composed of shards of volcanic glass smaller than the diameter of a human hair."

Had the area seen dramatic cooling because of the voluminous ash and sulfurous particles cast into the atmosphere, living things at the lake surface would have died off, notably altering the composition of the resulting lake bottom mud. But when the researchers checked for algae and other organic matter, they saw no evidence of a major temperature drop at the lake. "The environment very quickly recovered from any atmospheric disturbance that may have occurred," Lane concluded.

This may explain the seeming "chimpanzee enigma." The near-extinction of humanity could have been caused by some other disaster, such as disease, hitting our species. It is also possible such a disaster never happened in the first place. DNA research suggests modern humans other than Africans may descend from a few groups that left Africa at different times.

This would correspond with the fact that most of what genetic diversity is found in humans is found in the dark races of the Dark Continent. This does not mean that super-eruptions are not as big a risk to the denizens of Earth as previously suggested. Every supervolcanic eruption is different, and Toba is only one example.

"The impact of an eruption depends not just on the amount of ash erupted," said Lane, "but also the composition and volume of aerosols, how high in the atmosphere the [material] is injected and the meteorological conditions at the time."

The next super-eruption could end civilization as we know it and even spell the complete extinction of *H. sapiens sapiens*.

Scientists have revealed that the enormous magma chamber under Yellowstone National Park is more than twice the size thought previously. And papers published recently suggest volcanic eruptions may need no external triggers. It is figured that if Yellowstone were to blow, 87,000 people would be killed instantly. The United States would become a thing of the past. But not to worry—chances are good that mankind will find a way to eliminate itself before nature gets around to us. ✦

John Tiffany is the editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.

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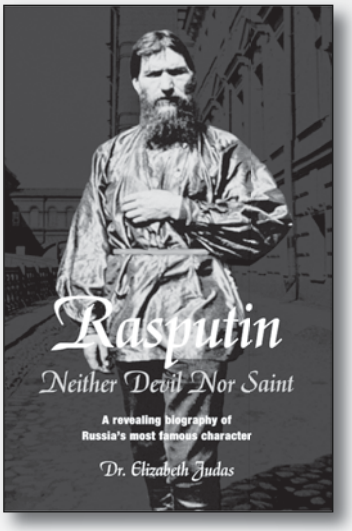

A Truthful History of Russia's "Mad Monk"

Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint

Is all of what we know about the "Mad Monk," Grigori Rasputin, the product of anti-Christian Bolshevik propaganda? A healer and holy man of great repute—one who tended to the health of the poverty-stricken as well as the wealthy—Rasputin has emerged in history as a satanic figure. Nothing could be further from the truth, according to Dr. Elizabeth Judas, one who knew Rasputin personally, and the author of this important work. First published in 1942, about 25 years after the Bolshevik Revolution that destroyed Christian Russia, this book is the fulfillment of a promise made by Judas to her czarist officer husband on his death bed. He knew Rasputin personally and was witness to many of his feats of accurate prophecy and medical healing. Dr. Judas's husband wanted the truth to be known about Rasputin and the historical record set straight. Far from the "mad monk" he has been portrayed as by establishment historians, Rasputin was a complex character whose true history is in desperate need of accurate revision. Softcover, 218 pages, #432, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 using the form at the back of this issue or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 PT. (For foreign S&H email sales@BarnesReview.org for best rates to your nation.)

Auschwitz
A Judge Looks at the Evidence

DR. WILHELM STAEGLICH, German judge and Revisionist historian, discovered and wrote boldly the truth about Auschwitz not being a death camp. Dr. Staeglich, as a result of going against the "powers that lie," lost everything else but retained his sacred honor and can be said to have saved—to an extent—the honor of the judges and historians of Germany.

By Germar Rudolf

Toward the end of World War II, Wilhelm Staeglich, at that time an officer in the German air force, was stationed in the industrial area of Upper Silesia. He was to help in the defense against Allied bombers who sought to destroy the last intact German industrial area. Staeglich was stationed near the Auschwitz concentration camp, as many other German soldiers were at that time.

In the course of the increasing media propaganda about Auschwitz in the 1960s, caused primarily by the great Frankfurt Auschwitz trial from 1963 to 1967, Staeglich felt obliged to relate his experiences during the war at Auschwitz. He therefore wrote a letter, initially not meant for publication, to the German monthly magazine *Nation Europa*. In it he explained that, during his military service near the camp, he had experienced nothing indicating that the attested-to mass gassing or other atrocities had indeed happened. Only in 1973, after Thies Christophersen had published his brochure *The Auschwitz Lie*, did he allow his letter to be published, because the experiences Christophersen describes in his brochure confirmed what Staeglich had witnessed. Staeglich's letter appeared in the October 1973 issue of *Nation Europa*. In this brief article Staeglich did not yet challenge the possibility that such gassings had happened. He merely stated that he had not observed any inhumane treatment of inmates and that to him the inmates seemed neither frightened nor intimidated. He did not accuse anyone, did not insult anyone and did not suspect anyone of any wrongdoing.[1] But his heretical doubt was already bad enough for the establishment.

WILHELM STAEGLICH
Brilliant jurist.

GERMAR RUDOLF
Renowned Revisionist.

As a consequence of this letter to the editor, Staeglich was subjected to disciplinary procedures aimed at removing him from his position as a judge at the Hamburg Finance Court. During this procedure Dr. Staeglich decided to retire early for reasons of health. At the end of these disciplinary procedures, his pension was cut.

Inspired by this witch hunt against him and with lots

of spare time at his disposal, Wilhelm Staeglich dedicated the full creativity of his best years to the task of investigating the Auschwitz subject to the best of what he was able to do at that time and with the full exactitude of his profession. Working through the pertinent literature and all accessible court files led him to the discovery of a veritable bundle of whopping lies on the part of politically and financially interested parties. In addition to this he revealed serious deficiencies in the way the courts conducted the relevant criminal cases and handled the evidence. Yet Staeglich did not find the slightest indication that he had erred in his letter to the editor. He therefore saw no reason to correct himself, but decided to the contrary to publish the results of his thoroughgoing inquiry as a book. He trusted in the Basic Law, Germany's notional constitution, which states in the first paragraph of its Article 5: "Everyone has the right to freely express and disseminate his opinion in word, writing and image. . . ."

He was determined to exercise the right set forth in the third paragraph of the same article, which states: "Arts, science, research and teaching are free."

The result of Staeglich's research was published in German in 1979 by the southwest German Grabert publishing company. The first English translation, published by the California-based Institute for Historical Review, appeared in 1986 with the title *The Auschwitz Myth*. A second edition appeared in 1990 with the current title. It has been out of print for many years now, although there seems to be a demand for it. One online book seller even had the audacity to offer an allegedly new copy of it for almost $7,000 on Amazon.

While editing the present edition in close comparison with the German original, I discovered a number of mistranslations as well as missing phrases and sentences, even entire omitted paragraphs. These and other mistakes have been corrected for this edition. A very few additional remarks have also been added to a few footnotes where I considered it pertinent. Other than that, Staeglich's text has been reproduced faithfully. I was unable to reproduce the original illustrations in the appendix, though, because the original photos have been lost.

Also, since this book caused a barrage of persecutorial measures against its author and publisher in the years following its publication—so much for freedom of speech—an essay describing these scandalous events has been added to the Appendix.

This new edition appeared 36 years after the publication of the first German edition. Something would be very suspicious indeed, had the research on Auschwitz *not* made great progress. Hence it cannot be expected that the state of knowledge accessible to Staeglich in the 1970s would still be up to date and correct in all aspects.

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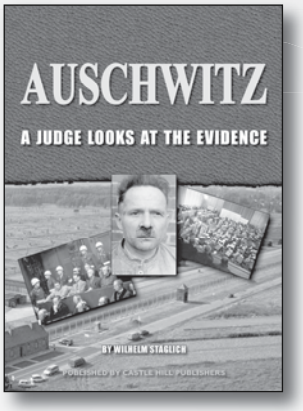

Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence

By Wilhelm Staeglich. Updated with new foreword by Germar Rudolf. Auschwitz is the epicenter of "the Holocaust." There is no place on Earth where more people are said to have been murdered than at Auschwitz. At this detention camp, the industrialized mass murder of the Jews by Nazi Germany reached its "demonic pinnacle." This narrative is based on a wide range of evidence, the most important of which was presented during two trials whose findings form the foundation of our present image of Auschwitz: the International Military Tribunal of 1945-1946 in Nuremberg, Germany, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965 in Frankfurt. But, when we dig more deeply into the rulings of these trials and the actual evidence they are based upon, the story looks quite different. The late Wilhelm Staeglich, until the mid-1970s a German judge, has so far been the only legal expert to critically analyze the foundations of what we today think we know about Auschwitz. His research results, as presented in this book, leave the reader breathless when confronted with the scandalous way in which the Allied victors, and later the German judicial authorities, broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Staeglich also exposed the shockingly superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities of the historical record even today. The present study is an eye-opener for all those who think that the "Auschwitz holocaust" has been proved beyond doubt. This new edition is corrected and slightly revised. It contains a foreword by the editor pointing the reader to more recent research, as well as an epilogue describing the persecution suffered by the author after his book was published in Germany in 1979—and then confiscated and burned by the authorities. Softcover, 422 pages, #718, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Use the form on page 74 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

While reading this book, the reader should therefore always keep in mind that, in the present day, this is a historical document.

When reprinting such works, any publisher always has to ask whether this inadvertently expresses continuing credence to old errors and deficiencies. It would certainly be preferable to publish a completely new book on the "Auschwitz Myth" based on the most recent research results. But who would take on such an unrewarding task, which would cost many years of hard work but at the end of it would probably merely generate disparagement, contempt and persecution?

Alternatively one could publish a "critically commented" edition. But such an enterprise would also be quite laborious considering both the volume of the present work with its huge number of references and footnotes and the progress research has made over the past three and a half decades.

We therefore decided instead to highly recommend to readers the more recent Revisionist literature, based upon which they can get an understanding of the current state of knowledge. Most important in this context is the prestigious series *Holocaust Handbooks*, which currently consists of almost 30 monographs.

Among these books, one deserves to be especially emphasized: the *Lectures on the Holocaust*. It gives a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on the Holocaust. The book is continually edited and frequently revised and updated by a group of revisionist authors.

Among the *Holocaust Handbooks* are a number of monographs with special focus on various aspects of the Auschwitz camp, which give a fairly up-to-date overview on research about that camp and which are indispensable for all those who want to be thoroughly informed about Auschwitz:

- *The Rudolf Report* (2nd ed. 2011)
- *Auschwitz: Plain Facts* (2005/2010)
- *Special Treatment in Auschwitz* (2004)
- *Auschwitz: The First Gassing* (2nd ed. 2011)
- *Auschwitz: Crematorium I* (2005/2010)
- *Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations* (2005/2010)
- *The Bunkers of Auschwitz* (2004)
- *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity* (2010)

[More details about these books about the holocaust can be found on pages B-3 to B-6 in this edition.—Ed.]

Since the publication of the first German edition of *The Auschwitz Myth* in early 1979, large parts of the documentation of the Auschwitz Trial conducted in 1964-65 in Frankfurt Upon Main, Germany, have been published.[2] Wilhelm Staeglich deals at great length with this trial in the present edition, although most of these documents were not at his disposal back then. Today these documents enable the interested reader to gain a deeper insight into the history and background of this German trial, which has been pivotal for the consolidation of the Auschwitz myth.

In addition to this, I myself have analyzed the first seven binders of the pre-trial investigation records, which encompass 77 binders. The papers I have published about this give the reader a good overview as to how this mammoth trial was initiated.[3]

There is one issue I'd like to discuss here briefly, and that is the number, layout, history and equipment of the crematoria in the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. Staeglich spends a lot of time in the present book trying to figure out how many crematoria there were, how big they were,

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The Holocaust Hoax Exposed:
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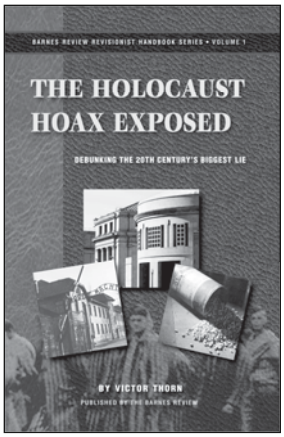

By Victor Thorn. Holocaust research is a dangerous business. Today, if a book similar to this one were published in many European countries, its author could be arrested and imprisoned. The crime: questioning the holocaust tale. Revisionist writers have been the victims of hate crimes, smear campaigns, fines, imprisonment and death threats. The perpetrators behind these police state tactics are part of an entire holocaust industry devoted to suppressing factual data in favor of error-laden propaganda. *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects nearly every element of what has become the 20th century's most grotesque conspiracy. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's fable, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughingstock and much more. By taking their hysterical obsessions to psychopathic levels, the charlatans behind this ruse make it glaringly apparent how weak the foundation of their argument is. Softcover, 186 pages, B&W illustrations, #609, ***$20*** minus 10% TBR subscribers. Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 PT. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

when they were built and went into operation, how the various rooms in them were arranged, and what equipment there was, in particular the types and quantity of cremation furnaces and other auxiliary devices. The sources he then had at his disposal made many contradictory claims in this regard, which made him suspect that Birkenau may have had only one crematorium.

In the mid- and late-1980s, the Polish Auschwitz State Museum started giving certain scholars access to its archive, which contains many documents from the files of the former Central Construction Office at Auschwitz. One of these scholars was the French pharmacist-turned-historian Jean-Claude Pressac, who in 1989 published a large-format book containing hundreds of reproductions of many of these documents, including building blueprints, cost estimates, invoices, and also wartime photos of the Auschwitz and Birkenau camps with their many buildings, some of them at various stages of construction. The book can be accessed online.[4] From it, the reader can get a fairly good impression about the crematoria built at the Auschwitz main camp and at Birkenau, among other things.

This was only the start, though, because when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, it was revealed that at war's end the almost complete files of the former Central Construction Office at Auschwitz had been looted by the Soviets and brought to a Moscow archive. In the 1990s these documents were made accessible to anyone, Revisionists included. Although Jean-Claude Pressac sifted through some of these documents, some of which he used in his second book,[5] a much more thorough analysis of this archival resource was performed by brilliant Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno. He subsequently published a number of books on various aspects of the Auschwitz camp, whose documentary mainstay consists of material from this Moscow archive. Most of the Holocaust Handbooks listed above were therefore authored by Carlo Mattogno (some with co-authors).

When analyzing these Moscow documents, it turned out that they had been thoroughly scrutinized several times by the Soviets, as is indicated by various archival imprints left on many of the documents. Yet still, the Soviets never made any use of them and did not even reveal the documents' existence and whereabouts. The reason for this is clear: these files not only contain *no* proof for what the Soviets were looking for—evidence for the "machinery of mass murder"—they actually contain plenty of material that *refutes* such claims.[6]

But back to the crematoria. Based upon the plentiful documentation available today, it can be said with certainty that there were indeed four crematoria at Birkenau. And it can also be said with certainty that these crematoria were similar in design and capacity to any other civilian crematorium of the time. They were *not* of any special design facilitating any kind of mass murder.

The two larger ones of these crematoria (II & III in today's notation, but I & II in the Auschwitz construction

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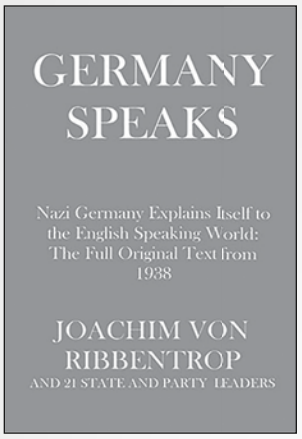
GERMANY
SPEAKS
Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World: The Full Original Text from 1938
JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP
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A genuine piece of Third Reich history!

Germany Speaks

Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World—The Full Original Text from 1938

By Joachim von Ribbentropp (shown above) and 21 State & Party Leaders. In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II, the German foreign office launched an unprecedented campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The high point of this effort was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading party and state officials, each explaining in detail the practical implementation and rationale of their policies. Contributors include Otto Dietrich, Fritz Todt, Robert Ley, R. Walther Darré, Wilhelm Frick, Ritter Von Epp, and many others. In all, the book deals with the foremost political and social issues facing the Reich: the state structure, population growth, race, Jews, the judicial system, women's rights, the educational system, the role of propaganda, the eugenic measures adopted by the state, agrarian, social, labor, and welfare policies, sports, culture, entertainment, and a fascinating exposition of the motoring industry and autobahn construction program. Also discusses Germany's foreign policy. Softcover, 236 pages, #724, $15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 using the form on page 74 of this issue or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, 9-5 PT, Mon.-Thu. Order online at www.barnesreview.com. For S&H outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org.

files), the first of which was planned starting in late 1941, were mirror images of each other, had two semi-underground morgues measuring 7 meters by 30 meters and 8 meters by 50 meters, respectively, and a furnace hall on the ground floor, which housed five triple-muffle cremation furnaces (hence 15 muffles or retorts, *i.e.*, cremation chambers). Their exhaust gases exited through a single large chimney with three flues. The corpses were transported from the morgues in the basement to the furnace hall using a small freight elevator which could carry only a few corpses at a time.

The two smaller crematoria (IV & V in today's notation), likewise mirror images of each other, were planned starting in the summer of 1942 and were cheaper in design, as they were hastily designed as a reaction to the catastrophic typhus epidemic which broke out in July 1942 and raged in Birkenau with varying intensity for well over a year. At one end, the buildings had a furnace hall equipped with four double-muffle furnaces which were grouped together into one large eight-muffle unit to reduce heat losses. Their exhaust gases escaped through two separate, smaller chimneys. All rooms in these buildings were above ground.

In an annex at the other end of these buildings were located three rooms whose function is not mentioned by the extant building plans, but from existing invoices and work sheets it can be gleaned that one of the rooms was a (real) inmate shower room, and another was at least temporarily planned to serve as a "gas chamber," a term which, when showing up during the war in German technical literature or construction documents, always referred to Zyklon B delousing or disinfestation chambers. But since the documentary evidence indicates that the ventilation system initially planned for this part of the building was never installed, it may be assumed that even the project to use that room for disinfestation purposes was abandoned. The reason for this was probably the fact that a different, larger, more suitably designed building was at that time also reaching completion right next to these crematoria—the so-called "Zentralsauna," a large hygienic complex with inmate showers and hot air disinfestation chambers.

In the new Appendix IV, I have added a few ground plans of the Birkenau crematoria as well as photographs taken by SS-Unterscharfuehrer Dietrich Kamann, a member of the Central Construction Office who was documenting the construction progress of these and other buildings at that time. This way the reader can get a good impression of these facilities.

With all this in mind, readers can decide for themselves which description of the crematoria by which witness discussed by Staeglich comes closer to the truth.[7] Although Staeglich's skepticism about the actual existence of these buildings is out of place today, we must always remember that our knowledge today is so much larger and deeper than what Staeglich could know back in the late 1970s when he wrote his book. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 See the English translation of this paper in Appendix II of the Staeglich book.

2 Fritz Bauer Institut, Staatliches Museum Auschwitz (eds.), *Der Auschwitz-Prozeß: Tonbandmitschnitte*, Protokolle, Dokumente, Direct Publishing GmbH, Berlin 2004; online: www.auschwitz-prozess.de.

3 Although Staeglich notes correctly that ordinary mortals cannot get access to these trial records (see his note 66 to Chapter Four, p. 320, as well as Appendix III), a lot can be achieved with money and good connections . . . see the eight installments of the series "From the Records of the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial," in various editions of the periodical *The Revisionist*, 1(1) (2003), pp. 115-118; 1(2) (2003), pp. 235-238; 1(3) (2003), pp. 352-358; 1(4) (2003), pp. 468-472; 2(2) (2004), pp. 219-223; 2(3) (2004), pp. 327-330; 3(1) (2005), pp. 92-97; 3(2) (2005), pp. 189-196; online: www.vho.org/tr and www.codoh.com/library/categories/1178.

4 Jean-Claude Pressac, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989; www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/pressac/technique-and-operation/.

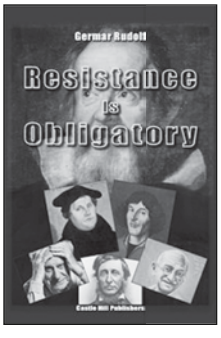
5 Jean-Claude Pressac, *Les crématoires d'Auschwitz: La machinerie du meurtre de masse*, CNRS, Paris 1993. As copiously documented as Pressac's books are, they both are seriously flawed when it comes to the author's attempt to prove that Auschwitz was an extermination camp. See the next footnote for more on this.

6 On this see primarily C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity. A Historical and Technical Study of Jean-Claude Pressac's "Criminal Traces" and Robert Jan van Pelt's "Convergence of Evidence"* (two-volume set; The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2010, 760 pages, $45 plus S&H. Comes with leatherette case free while supplies last.) As the subtitle suggests, this book also tackles Jean-Claude Pressac's ill-conceived notions about the alleged homicidal function of the Birkenau crematoria.

7 As could be expected, since he had to know it, the commandant of the Auschwitz camp, Rudolf Höss, got closest to the truth regarding the history, layout and equipment of the crematories in his memoirs *Die Endlösung der Judenfrage im KL Auschwitz* (see p. 257 of this study), although his claims about the gas chamber and cremation capacities are way off the mark.

Germar Rudolf is a scientist, author and editor, well known for his scholarly work on many books associated with the holocaust. He is the editor of the Holocaust Handbook Series. The books comprising this series are available from The Barnes Review. He is also the author of *Resistance Is Obligatory*, an autobiography in which he tells of his imprisonment for thought crimes.

Resistance Is Obligatory by Germar Rudolf



Here's the inside story from the "thought criminal" himself—Germar Rudolf. Rudolf was a highly respected chemist who made the "mistake" of telling the truth at a place (Germany) and time (during court) when lies are the only permissible public statements about the holocaust. During trial his defense lawyers were prohibited from filing motions in support of Rudolf's historical statements. In his own defense, Rudolf gave a speech in court that lasted seven sessions. Here it is plus lots more, including a detailed account of his battle with the German court system, his escape to Spain, England and then the United States, his eventual deportation and time in German jails for his scholarly work on whether or not the Nazis had the capacity to gas 6 million Jews in homicidal chambers and gas vans. Softcover, 376 pages, 6" x 9", B&W illustrations plus 16 full color plates of Rudolf's paintings and sketches, #620, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR using the form at the back of this issue or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free.

Judge Dr. Wilhelm Staeglich *on the* Auschwitz Myth

By Dr. Wilhelm Staeglich
Hamburg, December 1978

"Auschwitz—it was hell." For all its subjectivity, this remark attributed to a former inmate does not begin to characterize the emotion-charged ideas the word Auschwitz evokes today. Auschwitz symbolizes more than the multitudinous agonies suffered in concentration camps, not only German camps during the war, but concentration camps everywhere, past and present. "Auschwitz"—it has come to symbolize the "murder of millions of Jews" from almost all European countries. Everyone "knows" that we are not "supposed to" voice the slightest doubt regarding the legend that is Auschwitz, or even relate personal experiences that might not be entirely in line with it. Indeed, to commit such heresy is to run the risk of losing one's livelihood. For the powers that be have ordained that Auschwitz must be viewed in one way only.

That is exactly what should make us leery. Truth does not require coercion to be accepted. Its persuasiveness does not depend on constant repetition of bold-faced claims either, though. All that is really needed for truth to prevail is to show the facts, and let common sense do the rest.

What then could be more natural than to examine the factual basis of the allegation that Auschwitz was the site of the most extensive and atrocious massacre of Jews in history? Almost everybody is familiar with this claim, but only a few can say just what evidence there is to support it. People have come to regard the whole subject as taboo. I noticed this was true even of the judges who imposed a relatively harsh penalty on me for having published, in the form of an open letter, a *de visu* account of the Auschwitz main camp that conflicts with the now current picture of Auschwitz.[1]

When I wrote that letter, it was far from my intention to dispute the extermination thesis *per se*. Anyway, that would have been outside the scope of my account. However, the reaction it provoked made me realize for the first time what importance is placed on the Auschwitz taboo by the powers that have for decades been determining the destiny of my German nation. That realization awakened in me an irresistible urge to research the historical sources for the allegation that Auschwitz was an "extermination camp," and come to grips with it. I believe my findings deserve to be brought to the attention of the general public.

At the outset, let one thing be noted: Contrary to popular belief, Auschwitz was not a single camp under central administration. Rather, it consisted of a number of individual camps of various sizes, some of which had considerable organizational autonomy. The actual Auschwitz camp—the so-called *Stammlager* ("parent camp" or "main camp," also known as "Auschwitz I")—was situated about two kilometers southwest of the town of Auschwitz in Upper Silesia. Not this camp, but the Birkenau camp, located about 3 kilometers west of the town, is supposed to have been the site of the extermination of the Jews. There was a series of other camps in the Auschwitz region, some of which had been established for special purposes, such as Raisko for agricultural experiments, and Monowitz for the production of synthetic rubber. All these camps were associated, more or less loosely, with the main camp. Thus it is hardly correct to designate "Auschwitz" as an "extermination camp," pure and simple, as people often do, perhaps from ignorance. Basically, "Auschwitz" was a network of labor camps established in the industrial area of eastern Upper Silesia for the German war economy. The Birkenau camp ("Auschwitz II"), which is the focal point of the extermi-

In March of 1942, the Auschwitz rail lines started bringing Jewish and other workers to the massive work complex located there. To many, these railroad tracks have thus become a symbol of Third Reich brutality, alleging that Auschwitz was a massive killing factory, not a simple, humanely run work camp, as holocaust Revisionists maintain. In truth, these rail lines are a symbol of death: Once the network of railways that allowed trains to deliver food, medicine and disinfectants to the prisoners housed there was destroyed by the Allies near the end of WWII, prisoners started dying in droves of starvation and insect-borne diseases.

nation claims, served primarily as an internment camp for specific groups of prisoners, such as Gypsies, women with children, as well as the chronically ill and those who were otherwise incapable of labor. It also served as a transit camp and, initially, even as a prisoner of war camp. In the spring of 1943, several crematoria—allegedly containing "gas chambers" for the extermination of Jews—were put into operation there, while the original camp crematorium in "Auschwitz I" was shut down in July 1943.

The real subject of the present investigation is the charge that Birkenau was an "extermination camp." This work is not intended to give a definitive picture of Auschwitz—something that would, in any case, be beyond the limited resources at my disposal. It also has no pretensions to being an attempt to depict Auschwitz "as it really was." Rather, it is an effort to survey, examine and assess, as objectively as possible, *the evidence that has thus far been presented* for the claim that Auschwitz was a "death factory."

Unfortunately, the *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* [Institute for Contemporary History] in Munich has not seen itself fit to grant my request for its assistance. My correspondence with the institute is so revealing that I must share it with my readers [in my book]. Likewise, I was refused permission to examine relevant trial records, and therefore had to rely on published collections of trial documents, such as they exist.

I am aware, of course, that Auschwitz is not the only camp that has been linked to the "extermination of the Jews." Nevertheless, it assumes such importance in this connection, both qualitatively and quantitatively, that I am convinced that the extermination thesis stands or falls with the allegation that Auschwitz was a "death factory." That alone should justify my restricting the scope of this inquiry.

Finally, let it be noted that [*Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, originally *The Auschwitz Myth*—Ed.] is the work not of a professional historian, but of a jurist with an interest in recent history. Naturally, I have tried to observe the rules of scholarship. My intention is not to polemicize, but to take stock of the evidence that has thus far been presented for the claim that Auschwitz was a "death factory," as objectively as possible, and draw the logical conclusions from it. If certain passages in this work strike the reader as polemical, he would do well to ask himself whether such lapses are not unavoidable given the nature of the subject. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 It appeared in the monthly periodical *Nation Europa*, Vol. XXII, No. 10 (October 1973), pp. 50-52. For an English translation of this document, see Appendix II of the book *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence* (originally *The Auscwitz Myth*) by Wilhelm Staeglich. New 2015 edition updated and edited by Germar Rudolf. Published by Castle Hill Publishing and available from The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Softcover, 422 pages, #718, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $4 S&H inside the U.S.

Dr. Wilhelm Staeglich was the author of *The Auschwitz Myth*. Born Nov. 11, 1916, he studied law and political science at the University of Rostock and the University of Göttingen, from where he received a doctorate in law in 1951. For years he served as a finance court judge in Hamburg. He was the author of numerous articles on legal and historical subjects.

THREE OF OUR BIGGEST SELLERS

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by a now-unknown English-speaking Nazi Party member, it was printed by the Franz Eher Verlag in Berlin for the Central Press of the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking prisoner of war camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp on the title page. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these rare editions. This official translation is not to be confused with the "James Murphy" or "Ralph Mannheim" translations, both of which were edited and abridged. Those editions left out major sections of text, and contained almost unintelligibly long sentences. In sharp contrast, the "Stalag" edition is extremely easy to read, as anyone familiar with the other versions will immediately notice. The Stalag edition, however, contains the full text of the original German—and none of the deliberately inserted racial pejoratives Hitler never used in the original. This edition also includes a reproduction of the original title page of a copy of the only official English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued, complete with a Stalag camp number 357 stamp. Contrary to postwar propaganda, *Mein Kampf* does not contain a "plan for world domination" and instead consists of a short autobiography, the effect of World War I on Germany, a discussion of race and the "Jewish Question," the constitutional and social make-up of a future German state and the early struggles of the NSDAP up to 1923. Softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, *$35.*

Hitler Democrat by Leon Degrelle

By Waffen-SS Gen. Leon Degrelle. Thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest TBR historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of Degrelle's writings were rescued from the memory hole. In this amazing volume, Degrelle discusses the disaster that was the Versailles Treaty, the enigma of Adolf Hitler, Hitler's World War I experiences, Hitler's amazing rise to power, the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's unification of the German state, the feud with Ernst Roehm, the political challenges of the 1930s, the 1932 Geneva Conferences, his views on Mussolini, Blum, Tukhachevsky, the Nuremberg sham trials and much more—only as Gen. Degrelle could tell it. Includes large photo section. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30.*

My Revolutionary Life by Leon Degrelle

Here is Gen. Leon Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by firing squad *in absentia* by the Belgian government after the war, Degrelle lived in Spain for over 50 years after flying his way across Europe and crash-landing on an Atlantic beach, barely surviving. In *My Revolutionary Life*, the great Belgian Waffen-SS officer recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before WWII, his battle against the bloody Bolsheviks—not only before, but also during WWII—the last days of the Third Reich and his daring escape to Spain. Painstakingly reconstructed from Degrelle's private lectures, this book is Degrelle at his very best: his amazing memory for detail, his exciting style and story-telling. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27.*

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HIMMLER vs. HITLER on CHRISTIANITY

People often think Adolf Hitler was some kind of a neo-pagan. But the real pagan in the Third Reich leadership was SS Leader Heinrich Himmler, whose mystical zeal was a source of constant exasperation to Hitler.

By Patrick Derek Fox

There has been a broad discussion over the decades regarding what exactly were the differences in stance regarding Christianity between the most readily identified personalities of the Third Reich: Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler. Both Hitler and Himmler were raised as devout Roman Catholics. However, there is strong evidence to suggest Hitler never quite totally cast aside his Christian faith in favor of replacing Christianity as did Himmler.

In Albert Speer's book *Inside the Third Reich*, the author quotes Hitler's feelings about Himmler's neo-heathenism:

> What nonsense! Here we have at last reached an age that has left all that mysticism behind it, and now he wants to start that all over again. We might just as well have stayed with the church. . . . Himmler has made another speech calling Charlemagne the "butcher" of the Saxons. Killing all those Saxons was not a historical crime, as Himmler thinks. Charlemagne did a good thing in subjugating Widukind and killing the Saxons out of hand. He thereby made possible the empire of the Franks and the entry of Western culture into what is now Germany. (Speer 2015)

Hitler's comments at times seem inconsistent, although this author believes he truly did have strong Christian sentiments because he had the power and the opportunity to fully embrace Himmler and Alfred Rosenberg in their anti-Christian crusade but did not. Speer illuminates us on all these points:

"Amid his political associates in Berlin," he writes, "Hitler made harsh pronouncements against the church, but in the presence of the women he adopted a milder tone—one of the instances where he adapted his remarks to his surroundings."

This is the same as any successful politicians does. But this writer would honestly think his preponderance of pro-Christian statements on the whole indicates a strong, though unorthodox, Christian faith. Hitler further remarks: "The church is certainly necessary for the people. It is a strong and conservative element."

Albert Speer says Hitler said this repeatedly within his inner circle. Speer continues: "[H]e conceived of the church as an instrument that could be useful to him. 'If only Reibi [this was his nickname for Reich Bishop Ludwig Mueller] had some kind of stature . . . I'd be glad to give him my full support. Think of all he could do with that. Through me the Evangelical [Lutheran] Church could be an established church, as [the Anglican Church is] in England.' Even after 1942 Hitler went on maintaining that he regarded the church as indispensable in political life . . . if someday a prominent churchman turned up who was suited to lead one of the churches—or if possible both the Catholic and Protestant churches reunited." (Speer 2015)

We can see that perhaps Hitler's main drive in remaining Christian is that it has united Western civilization and could in turn do the same to National

Socialist Germanic civilization.

On April 12, 1922, in a speech directed at Count Lechenfeld, who opposed "anti-Semitism" as an "anti-Christian sentiment," Hitler clarified his own moral convictions:

> My feeling as a Christian points me to my Lord and Savior as a fighter. It points me to the man who once in loneliness, surrounded by a few followers, recognized these Jews for what they were and summoned men to fight against them and who, God's truth, was greatest not as a sufferer but as a fighter. In boundless love. as a Christian and as a man. I read through the passage which tells us how the Lord at last rose in His might and seized the scourge to drive out of the temple the brood of vipers and adders. How terrific was his fight against the Jewish poison. Today, after 2,000 years, with deepest emotion I recognize more profoundly than ever before the fact that it was for this that He had to shed His blood upon the cross. As a Christian I have no duty to allow myself to be cheated, but I have the duty to be a fighter for truth and justice. . . . And if there is anything that could demonstrate that we are acting rightly, it is the distress that daily grows. For as a Christian I have also a duty to my own people. And when I look on my people I see them work and work and toil and labor, and at the end of the week they have only for their wages wretchedness and misery. When I go out in the morning and see these men standing in their queues and look into their pinched faces, then I believe I would be no Christian, but a very devil, if I felt no pity for them, if I did not, as did our Lord 2,000 years ago, turn against those by whom today this poor people is plundered and exposed. (www.scienceblogs.com)

By this quote, Hitler identifies the ideal of rescuing the poor and downtrodden as an act not its own right but a moral act against the oppressor, who he identifies as the Jew. The truth is that Hitler never went to mass any time during his leadership of the Reich, but his views were forever linked to Roman Catholicism. It would be just to say he was a Martin Luther, who he often called the first National Socialist. The very symbols and rituals of National Socialism have their roots in the Catholic Church. The Nov. 9 procession in Munich to honor the 16 immortals, or martyrs of the Beer Hall putsch, was very similar to the stations of the cross. The swastika itself was inspired by the swastika emblazoned on the facade of Hitler's Roman Catholic Church that he

ANCIENT SYMBOLISM OF THE THIRD REICH

The Hakenkreuz or Swastika as it is better known was the Pagan Germanic symbol of the God of Thunder known as Donnor or Thor. The Hakenkreuz represents Thor's hammer. The Hakencreuz became the very symbol of all things pertaining to Hitler's National Socialism, and was used in the design of all sorts of pins, armbands, flags, etc. The symbol predates Christianity by at least 1,000 years. In Theosophy and Ariosophy it is the very symbol of the Aryan race, which is why Hitler chose it.

The Ger-Rune was symbolic of communal spirit and was also used as a variant sign of the Waffen-SS division Nordland. It is a pagan symbol that predates Christianity.

The Sonnenrad meaning Sunwheel was the old Norse representation of the sun. This symbol was adopted by the 5th SS Panzer Division Wiking. The pattern was also used on the floor of Himmler's Wewelsburg Castle, which was the center of his Odinist religion. It's a variation of the Swastika. It too is a pagan symbol that predates Christianity.

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Left, NSM members stage a rally in Atlanta, Georgia. Right, NSM members and families gather in Columbia, South Carolina.

The National Socialist Movement . . .
Fighting for White Rights

What is the National Socialist Movement (NSM)? In the words of its leader, Commander Jeff Schoep, the NSM is the "vanguard" in the struggle for White interests. The NSM is the largest such group in the United States. It is a diverse group consisting of military veterans, police officers, firemen, white collar businessmen and working-class white Americans. All of our members are dedicated to the ideals of service, patriotism and self-sacrifice. In the tradition of George Washington, Robert E. Lee and Davy Crockett, those who served a higher authority than themselves,the NSM continues this tradition.

COMMANDER JEFF SCHOEP

Commander Schoep reminds us: "If you are not part of the solution you are part of the problem." The NSM is founded on this conviction. Our party platform resonates with many of the mainstream issues concerning White Americans. Here are a few of the most important parts of that platform:

- Illegal immigration
- The economy
- Reverse discrimination
- The failing education system
- The failure of the welfare system
- The environment
- Rising unemployment for Whites
- Unresolved Black on White crime
- The disappearance of family values
- Foreign wars that cost money and American lives but fail to directly benefit the nation
- Political corruption and a country of excessive greed, violence and immorality.

The NSM offers a viable, alternative, third party position to these problems and more. In the words of Commander Schoep, "The NSM combines the best of the right with the best of the left and stands on the front lines in the fight to take back our country. If you are tired of the corrupt two-party system, and believe that this country must change and find a better alternative for ourselves and our posterity, then support the National Socialist Movement. We cannot endure another eight years of lackluster leadership and anti-White policies. We are proud to be White! Are you? If so, please show your support for the NSM.

Find out more at www.NSM88.org or write NSM, P.O. Box 13768, Detroit, MI 48213. Call (651) 659-6307 for more information.

attended as a choir boy as when a child. He once planned to become a priest.

Hitler also saw that fratricidal wars Europe has waged over differences in the Christian faith as a blight on the Aryan race. In *Mein Kampf* he writes: "Catholics and Protestants are fighting with one another . . . while the enemy of Aryan humanity and all Christendom is laughing up his sleeve."[1]

Hitler's expression of faith was clear: "Faith is harder to shake than knowledge. Love succumbs less to change than respect. Hate is more enduring than aversion. And the impetus to the mightiest upheavals on this Earth has at all times consisted less in a scientific knowledge dominating the masses than in a fanaticism that inspired them and sometimes in a hysteria that drove them forward."

I believe the Christians of the 3rd century A.D. would readily agree to such a viewpoint. The early Christians were fanatics. This fanaticism inspired Constantine and Theodosius to grab onto it as Rome's final, last-ditch attempt at salvation.

THE FAITH OF HIMMLER

But what of Himmler's faith? Himmler's view of Catholicism, and Christianity in general, was fully extinguished by adulthood. Himmler's view was summarized in the following speech:

> We will have to deal with Christianity in a tougher way than hitherto. We must settle accounts with this Christianity, this greatest of plagues that could have happened to us in our history, which has weakened us in every conflict. If our generation does not do it, then it would I think drag on for a long time. We must overcome it within ourselves. Today at Heydrich's funeral I intentionally expressed in my oration from my deepest conviction a belief in God, a belief in fate, in the ancient one as I called him—that is, the old Germanic word: Wralda.
>
> We shall once again have to find a new scale of values for our people: the scale of the macrocosm and the microcosm, the starry sky above us and the world in us, the world that we see in the microscope. The essence of these megalomaniacs, these Christians who talk of men ruling this world, must stop and be put back in its proper proportion. Man is nothing special at all. He is an insignificant part of this Earth. If a big thunderstorm comes, he can do nothing about it. He cannot even predict it. He has no idea how a fly is constructed—however unpleasant, it is a miracle—or how a blossom is constructed. He must once again look with deep reverence into this world. Then he will acquire the right sense of proportion about what is above us, about how we are woven into this cycle.
>
> Then, on a different plane, something else must happen: We must once again be rooted in our ancestors and posterity, in this eternal chain and eternal sequence. By rooting our people in a deep ideological awareness of ancestors and grandchildren, we must once more persuade them that they must have sons and daughters.
>
> We can do a very great deal. But everything that we do must be justifiable vis-à-vis our family, our clan. If we do not secure this moral foundation, which is the deepest and best because the most natural, we will not be able to overcome Christianity on this plane and create the Germanic Reich, which will be a blessing for the Earth. That is our mission as a nation on this Earth. For thousands of years it has been the mission of this fair-haired race to rule the Earth, and again and again to bring it happiness and culture.
>
> (www.worldfuturefund.org)

"Both Hitler and Himmler did believe in the ideal of the clan or tribe, and exulted in the ideal of "the old ones."

Both Hitler and Himmler did believe in the ideal of the clan or tribe, and exulted in the ideal of "the old ones." During World War I Hitler wrote a poem about Odin and the ancient Teutonic gods. But Hitler wrote such verses and held such beliefs in terms of ancestor worship, like a priest might idolize a Catholic saint. Make no doubt, Hitler had lost faith in a conventional Christianity, but he believed strongly in the ideal of Christian faith and its contributions to Western civilization. He admonished Himmler for his neo-polytheist schemes, and the inception of the "German Faith Movement" was emblematic of his reluctance to abandon 2,000 years of Aryan Christian tradition.

The most significant idea Hitler grasped was the confirmation that Jesus was not a Jew. He wasn't. Mary, His mother, was a Galilean, and the Galileans descended from the Gauls, a Keltic nation. Jesus's mother's husband Joseph may have descended from King David, but Joseph was not Jesus's biological father; God was. This point was mentioned in Houston Stewart Chamberlain's book *Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*.

But in any case Christian Identity has identified the Jews as a separate people entirely, and maintains that the true Israelite or Adamic race was pure Nordic stock and that the true Hebrews were Aryans. The evidence for this belief is not something this author wishes to go into here. But many groups have shown that more than likely

Jesus was an Aryan Christ. Hitler's view of the Holy Grail as the receptacle of Aryan blood shed at the cross, a symbol of Aryan self-sacrifice, never touched Himmler's pagan heart. Himmler meant to supplant Christian symbolism and ritual with neo-pagan ritual based on National Socialist ideology. Hitler was irritated by this notion, and by Himmler's reliance on astrology and mysticism.

Hitler has often been accused of being an atheist due to his references to "evolution." Hitler truly believed in an "evolutionary" creed of Aryan biological advancement, and survival of the fittest, as an expression of spiritualism in the strictest sense. In this view he differed greatly with his childhood Roman Catholic roots. But Hitler never believed we did not have a divine Creator, nor did he accept the idea that humans evolved from lower animals. Had the Germans won World War II, Hitler's successor, whether it was Himmler or not, would have settled the argument finally.

Himmler thought of Christianity as the greatest plague ever to molest the German people. But Hitler no doubt believed it to be a power source that if tapped could lead to victory.

Hitler's only anti-Christian statements were recorded by Albert Speer. (One must remember Speer was trying to distance himself from showing the truth about Hitler and making a lot of money by appealing to the Jewish-dominated press.) Speer said:

> Hitler had been much impressed by a scrap of history he had learned from a delegation of distinguished Arabs. When the Mohammedans attempted to penetrate beyond France into Central Europe during the 8th century, his visitors had told him, they had been driven back at the Battle of Tours. Had the Arabs won this battle, the world would be Mohammedan today. For theirs was a religion that believed in spreading the faith by the sword and subjugating all nations to that faith. The Germanic peoples would have become heirs to that religion. Such a creed was perfectly suited to the Germanic temperament. Hitler said that the conquering Arabs, because of their race, would in the long run have been unable to contend with the colder climate and conditions of the country. They could not have kept down the more vigorous natives, so that ultimately not Arabs but Islamized Germans could have stood at the head of a great Mohammedan empire.
>
> Hitler concluded: "You see, it's been our misfortune for having the wrong religion. Why didn't we have the religion of the Japanese, who regard sacrifice for the Fatherland as the highest good? The Mohammedan religion too would have been much more compatible to us than Christianity." (Speer 2015)

"
. . . For Islam was a religion that believed in spreading the faith by the sword.

As an author, this might have been a frustrated moment of speculative fancy. By and large his track record for supporting Christianity has been without reproach. However, let us say in an effort to support our Odinist brothers, he was a fence sitter on this issue of Christianity vs. the power of the old gods. Himmler on the other hand would agree with Heinrich Heine at least on one point: "The old gods will awake from their long forgotten slumber and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes, and Thor, leaping to life, with his giant hammer, will crush the Gothic cathedrals."

Hitler painted those cathedrals with much awe, so I doubt he'd desire Thor, Allah or any god to crush them, and Gothic cathedrals are among the most beautiful accomplishments of the Aryan race. Although some pessimists say Christianity is nothing more than a pawn and creation of the Jews, many of the most glorious works of art and social accomplishments of our Aryan people have been done in the name of Christianity. So if some high-level Talmudic-minded schemers intended to use Christianity to destroy us, it backfired in one dramatic sense: It roused our artistic and moral fortitude. And Hitler saw it as a force that could continue to drive and enable the gifts of our people. We'll give Hitler the final word:

> I have followed [the church] in giving our party program the character of unalterable finality, like the creed. The church has never allowed the creed to be interfered with. It is 1,500 years since it was formulated, but every suggestion for its amendment, every logical criticism or attack on it, has been rejected. The church has realized that anything and everything can be built up on a document of that sort, no matter how contradictory or irreconcilable with it. The faithful will swallow it whole, so long as logical reasoning is never allowed to be brought to bear on it. (www.scienceblogs.com) ✦

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1 http://scienceblogs.com/pharyngula/2006/08/23/list-of-hitler-quotes-he-was-q/.

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BEWARE BROKERED CONVENTIONS

IF HISTORY TEACHES US ANY LESSONS, it's that all Americans should be extremely wary of a brokered Republican convention in Cleveland this upcoming July. In fact it's *déjà vu* to 1952 as you will see in this article by Victor Thorn.

More than half-a-century ago, a similar situation eerily mirrored our circumstances today. As you'll see in this article, if we substitute the characters, we'll find a populist candidate (Donald Trump), continuous backstabbing by establishment insiders (Karl Rove), the reemergence of a failed candidate (Mitt Romney), plus delegate rigging in the states of Louisiana and Texas. More importantly, the hidden hand of power-hungry elitists, which includes the Bush family (then, as is still true today), is still desperately trying to call the shots.

By Victor Thorn

What transpired behind the scenes in smoke-filled rooms at the 1952 Republican National Convention should serve as a cautionary tale to each of us today. Sixty-four years ago, the GOP underwent its last brokered convention, and the conspiracy that ensued shaped American policy, domestically and abroad, for decades into the future (some may say even into the year 2016).

Entering the July, 1952 convention in Chicago, Sen. Robert Taft (Ohio) had amassed 2.8 million Republican votes in a dozen primaries, compared to 2 million collected by WWII military "hero" Dwight Eisenhower. However, at that time, approximately 75% of states held neither primaries nor caucuses. Instead, delegates were selected by influential representatives and state governors. Obviously, this flawed framework led to the possibility of rampant manipulation and corruption.

ROBERT TAFT **DWIGHT EISENHOWER**

Battled it out at 1952 convention.

Taft, the son of America's 27th president, William Howard Taft, also held as his campaign manager former U.S. Rep. Howard Buffett, father of financier extraordinaire Warren Buffett. So, although a player by any definition of the word, Taft ran on an America first platform. He espoused a non-interventionist foreign policy, doubted NATO's effectiveness, and sought to warm relations with the Russians. At home, Taft remarked, "Every Republican candidate for president since 1936 has been nominated by Chase National Bank." These stances

made Taft a favorite among the Republican Party's conservative wing, who called him "Mr. Republican."

Eisenhower, Taft's more internationalist opponent, possessed no political experience whatsoever. On the other hand, Ike found good fortune in being backed by some of the most powerful establishment bigwigs of that era, including New York Gov. Thomas Dewey (who'd lost two previous presidential elections in 1944 and 1948), and California Gov. Earl Warren. Thus, quickly after Eisenhower was pushed into the race, bought-and-paid-for mouthpieces in the media peddled a mantra that "Taft couldn't win" in the general election because of his populist views.

Such a sentiment should not be taken as factual, though. As Trey Mayfield wrote for *The Federalist* on March 19, 2016, "Taft entered the convention with 35% of the delegates, followed by Eisenhower with 26.3%, Earl Warren with 17.3%, and Minn. Gov. Harold Stassen with 11.3%."

That's when shenanigans began in Chicago, a city known for crooked elections and dirty mayors. Despite a lead on every front, Taft first felt the brunt of a dirty tricks operation when 42 of his delegates from Louisiana and Texas were inexplicably stripped from him. This ambush proved fatal. During a March 30, 2016 *Gentleman's Quarterly* interview, longtime political operative Roger Stone commented, "In 1952, Taft lost the presidential nomination because Eisenhower challenged the seating of his Louisiana and Texas delegations."

Stone continued: "Eisenhower's people convinced the [RNC] chair that the delegates in question from Louisiana and Texas should not be allowed to vote on their own seat. That broke Taft's back, and he lost the nomination right then and there. That gave Eisenhower a majority. The race was over."

Moreover, Governor Warren and Governor Stassen shifted their delegates to Eisenhower, and on the first ballot Ike emerged victorious with 10 more votes than were needed for a majority.

Earl Warren (1891-1974) was a consummate political wheeler-dealer. He was one of the key men involved in a delegate deal that stole the 1952 presidential nomination from Sen. Robert Taft. As a reward, Ike nominated him to the Supreme Court when a vacancy arose.

THE BACK STORY

Regrettably, most lockstep historians will end their account of the 1952 Republican National Convention at this stage. But what they leave buried tells a much truer tale of what unfolded six decades ago. What we need to set our sights on are those figures lurking behind the curtain that pulled Ike's strings and got him victory.

Foremost, it's crucial to examine California Governor Earl Warren, whose delegates helped to push Eisenhower over the top. Not surprisingly, his so-called support came at a steep price. In her book *Nine Men Against America*, Rosalie M. Gordon offered this analysis: "Frank Hanighen (*Human Events*, Jan. 6, 1958) has since reported that Warren had [Eisenhower] over a barrel. The deal at the convention was that if Warren could cast California's 68 votes to seat the Eisenhower delegates, instead of the regularly elected Taft delegates, Warren would get the first Supreme Court vacancy if Eisenhower became president. . . . Eisenhower gave in."

Warren, as it turns out, epitomized the label "political crony." As California governor, he was also slated as Thomas Dewey's vice presidential nominee in 1948. On a more clandestine level, Warren belonged to the infamous Bohemian Club of Bohemian Grove fame. When selected as Supreme Court chief justice in September 1953 (only eight months after Ike's inauguration), Warren spearheaded three decisions that would forever alter America's landscape. Initially, in 1954, Warren outlawed segregation in public schools via his *Brown vs. Board of Education* ruling. Next, in 1962, he banned school prayer. Finally, this tool of the elite headed the notorious Warren Commission that blatantly covered up CIA and Mossad involvement in John F. Kennedy's assassination.

This operative word "elites" brings about the crux of why brokered conventions represent such a danger. Shortly after World War II came to a close, a secretive hands-on shadow government took shape. Of course, there had been other similar organizations prior to the two world wars, but now that America stood alone as the globe's preeminent superpower, men like Prescott Bush, Averill Harriman, Robert Lovett, C. Douglas Dillon, Jack Whitney and the Dulles brothers capitalized on their newfound control.

As Wild Bill Donovan's Office of Strategic Services transformed into the modern-day CIA, in September 1948, the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC) was established. Stated quite simply, the Cold War had officially begun. Overseen by a Dulles protégé named Frank Wisner, OPC specialized in the creation of propaganda networks, covert methodologies and the infil-

tration of U.S. and foreign media.

Through his Mighty Wurlitzer (a euphemistic term he coined to describe how easily his tunes could be played in the mainstream press), Wisner bought journalists, planted stories and steered the course of news coverage. Meanwhile, Harriman and the Dulles brothers formed the Psychological Strategy Board (PSB) in 1951. Its first director was a Wisner associate, Gordon Gray, who belonged to one of the 20th century's primary ruling families. Gray's insider credentials are priceless. A political ally of Skull & Bonesman Prescott Bush, Gray also belonged to the Council on Foreign Relations, was heir to the R.J. Reynolds tobacco fortune, and became Eisenhower's national security advisor.

At PSB, Gray's responsibilities included psychological warfare, the dissemination of propaganda, and other coordinated psy-ops. A bona fide member of the shadow government, Gray reportedly belonged to the controversial Majestic 12 group, the code name for a cabal of military officials, scientists, and government leaders who kept a lid on UFO reports and investigations. According to Timothy Good, author of *Above Top Secret*, President Eisenhower allegedly traveled to New Mexico's Holloman Air Force Base on three separate occasions to find out more about America's purported recovery of extraterrestrial craft. If questions about these sensitive subjects ever arose, Gray, the penultimate fixer, was slated with not only hiding the cryptocracy's existence, but also the concealment of covert operations and assassinations.

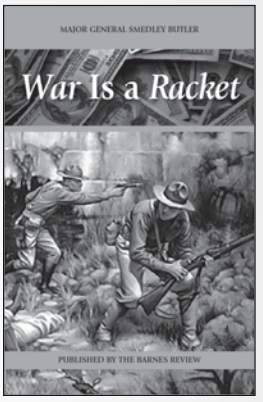
At the 1952 Republican National Convention in Chicago, real-world decisions were inked as to our nation's future power structure. John Foster Dulles became Ike's secretary of state, and Allen Dulles the CIA's first director. As for Gordon Gray, in addition to mentoring a future upstart globalist named Henry Kissinger, years later he was instrumental in recruiting Earl Warren to head the commission that investigated JFK's assassination. Similarly, his son, C. Boyden Gray, served as Warren's handler. Even more mind-blowing, when Kennedy initially threatened to dismantle the CIA, he issued this ultimatum to none other than Gordon Gray. Undoubtedly, after Allen Dulles's firing from the agency, Kennedy's fate had been sealed.

Thus, when Eisenhower bemoaned the existence of a nefarious military-industrial complex during his Jan. 17, 1961 farewell address, it came as too little, too late. The backroom deals made in 1952 at the Republican National Convention ensured that its existence would flourish under the eyes-closed-on-all-fronts Eisenhower administration. ✦

Victor Thorn is a freelance investigative reporter and the author of over two dozen books and special reports. He currently writes for American Free Press newspaper. More of his writings can be found at www.AmericanFreePress.net.

War Is a Racket

By Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler



War is a racket. It always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easily the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives. A racket is best described as something that is not what it seems to the majority of the people. Only a small "inside" group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.

In World War I a mere handful garnered the profits of the conflict. At least 21,000 new millionaires and billionaires were made in the United States during the war. (Well, that's how many admitted their huge blood gains in their income tax returns. How many other war millionaires falsified their tax returns no one knows.)

How many of these war millionaires shouldered a rifle? How many of them dug a trench? How many of them knew what it meant to go hungry in a rat-infested dug-out? How many of them spent sleepless, frightened nights, ducking shells and shrapnel and machine gun bullets? How many of them parried a bayonet thrust of an enemy? How many of them were wounded or killed in battle?

But this racket started a long time before World War I and has continued unabated ever since.

Find out what one of America's greatest war heroes—Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler—had to say about this deadly and profitable racket in his classic booklet *War Is a Racket*, available from TBR in a brand new 24-page edition.

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The Truth About Ivan IV

Purification Through Asceticism: Noble Treason & the Oprichnina

By Matthew R. Johnson, Ph.D.

In the January/February issue, TBR published the second installment of our three-part series on Ivan IV. That article discussed Ivan's early accomplishment's and the building of Russia into a regional power. This installment recounts the creation of the Oprichnina, the actions of the traitor Andrei Kurbsky and other nobles, Ivan's royalist ideas and his battle to crush the Russian plutocracy.

The beginning of the 1560s was a time of great military and diplomatic victories for Russia. In the summer of 1561, the Swedish King Erik XIV signed a truce with Ivan for 20 years, allowing Ivan to intensify the fight against Poland and the Crimea. Russian expeditionary troops landed in Tauris from the Caspian Sea, causing panic in the courts of the Turkish sultan and the Polish king. In the same year, the Ecumenical Patriarch in Constantinople approved Ivan's claim to the imperial title, which allowed the Russian czar to speak on equal terms with all the sovereigns of Europe. In 1563, Russia took an important strategic region, the city of Polotsk, which opened the road to Vilna, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Crimean Khan Devlet Giray thought it best to stop military operations against Russia and, in January 1564, took the oath of allegiance to Ivan. Russia was now a global power.

Then, a very strange thing occurred. At the end of 1564, exhausted by endless intrigues, Ivan resigned his royal crown and left the capital, accompanied by a few loyal servitors. Ivan's motivation was clear: constant threats, the power of the clans, rumors and conspiracies meant that so much that needed to be done was neglected. Ivan saw power is a burden. Regardless of his victories and reforms, the aristocracy, who controlled the entire administration, had their flunkies in all offices, maintained large private armies and were always looking for a way to destroy Ivan. This constant fear wore on him.[1]

Ivan's unexpected move caused the nobility to panic. No greater proof is possible for the thesis presented here. The oligarchy was aware of their total lack of legitimacy. The common population hated them. Without Ivan, the nobles would be torn apart in peasant rebellions. The population from all classes organized processions to appeal to Ivan to return. Yet, any return without some radical reforms would be futile. The elite and their immense power needed to be broken, or Russia would be no more. Without a firm base of his own, no one could effectively rule for long. Ivan needed a standing army that was dedicated to the vision of Holy Russia, a royal state dedicated to the common good and the ascetic life. This was the Oprichnina.[2]

The endless irrational and implausible hysteria organized by the partisans of oligarchy from then until the present day has almost eliminated any rational investigation into the problem. The Oprichnina is seen as a cult of fanatics engaging in a reign of terror against the innocent nobility and anyone who got in their way. Peasants,

In this painting by Klavdiy Lebedev entitled "Ivan's Repentance," Czar Ivan Grozny is depicted asking the Abbot of the Pskov Caves Monastery to tonsure him (shave the hair from his scalp in monkish fashion) into the monastic life. Exhausted with rule and crushed under the weight of responsibility, Ivan abdicated the throne in 1564. However, it didn't take long for the nobility, suddenly without royal legitimacy, to seek him out and beg him to return. He did so, but on the condition he have the power to crush their private armies. Shockingly, they consented. He is not "atoning for his crimes" as the title of the painting suggests. He remains the longest reigning monarch in European history at 37 years. (Grozny in Russian means "thunderstorm," i.e., something that strikes fear into the enemy. The meaning "terrible" for the word is a "terrible" English translation.)

for no reason, were raped and murdered and no one was safe. It was nothing of the kind. However, its power was sufficient to drive oligarchs from Moscow to London into fits of hysteria.

Most often, the term "Oprichnina" in Russian is the assignment of lands from the estate of a deceased serviceman to his widow as a kind of pension. For Ivan, it was a part of Russia, a portion of the country, that Ivan would rule directly. Unsurprisingly, it comprised the most volatile areas ruled by the more rapacious elite. The Oprichnina was organized like a monastic brotherhood, a military-monastic order, common in the West, created to protect the unity of the nation and the purity of the faith. Monastic vows (or a sort) were taken upon entry, as all worldly desires were renounced. At midnight, all stood up for the office, while the Matins liturgy began at 4 a.m., leading to the liturgy. The king led by example as he chanted the offices and read the holy writings in the refectory. It was a "crusading order" of a sort that Ivan thought was absolutely necessary to restructure Russia.[3]

For most modern historians, the Oprichnina created a "reign of terror" enforced by an insane monarch for no good reason. An orgy of killings is said to have taken place, murders of tens of thousands and all, of course, innocent. Metropolitan Ioann of Petrograd, writing in the 20th century, stated that "the establishment of the Oprichnina was a turning point in the reign of Ivan IV. Oprichnina units played a prominent role in repelling the attacks of Devlet Giray in 1571 and 1572 and with their help the conspiracies in Novgorod and Pskov were discovered and defused, conspiracies aimed to bring Russia under the rule of Lithuania. Finally, Russia entered into a period of renewal under the Oprichnina."[4]

CZAR AGAINST TYRANNY

Andrei Kurbsky is one of the heroes of Western pseudo-scholarship. In the constant drive to justify oligarchy, Western historians, exclusively funded by a similar system in the United States, state that Kurbsky was

a "loyal soldier" to Ivan. This is false, as this oligarch was almost always anti-royal and advocated a revolutionary republic. Kurbsky is often a symbol of the modern, enlightened man seeking "liberty" against the "dead weight" of tradition. He is often interpreted arbitrarily, usually to reflect the present ideological consensus, always at Ivan's expense.

Kurbsky was a military commander against the Poles during the Livonian wars. The incident that changed everything was the 1562 defeat of 15,000 Russian infantry against 4,000 Poles. Valishevsky argued that Kurbsky deliberately lost the battle and that his "negligence" bordered on the insane.

As it turns out, he did deliberately throw the fight and sacrifice many Russian lives. He was in regular correspondence with the Polish King Sigmund Augustus and a conspiracy was developed where many elements of the Russian oligarchy were to come over to Poland and then form the core of the invasion force to bring Russia under Polish control.

In 1564, Kurbsky abandoned his wife and nine-year-old son to officially enlist in the Polish elite nobility. Quickly, Kurbsky forgot about his family and married a wealthy Polish widow. The state granted him Kovel, containing 109 villages and 4,000 acres plus an additional 28 villages in Volyn. As always, the republican oligarch, constantly demanding "liberty," becomes a powerful serf-owner.

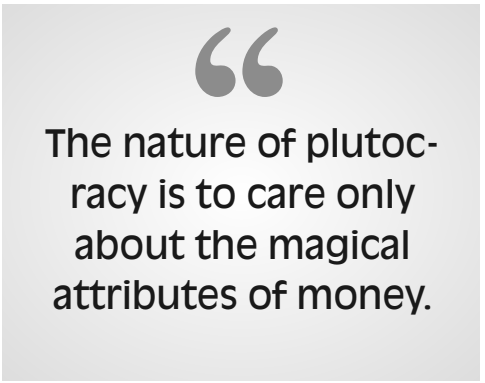
Once it became known that Kurbsky was a traitor, a correspondence developed between the two men that has been analyzed many, many times. Famously, the epistles between Ivan and Kurbsky are a wealth of information about the nature of the two schools of political thought at the time. Their own writing styles and use of evidence show a radical contrast in mentality, education and level of maturity. In his first letter, Andrei refers to Ivan as "The Antichrist" which at the time, was the single most severe accusation one man could make against another. That this appears in his first letter does not reflect well on the disgraced oligarch. He cannot control his emotions and this obscures the few salient points he does make.

Rather than descend to this level, Ivan takes this as an opportunity to outline one of the best summaries of royalist ideas in European history. The central idea is that only the centralized rule of the crown can maintain order and protect the long borders of the Russian realm, porous at the best of times. Nobles made deals with Tartars, Italians, Germans, Chechens, Chuds, Finns, Crimeans and anyone else who promised to maintain their income and privileges.

Ivan argues that nobles have a long history of giving up faith, family, nation, morals and even reality for the sake of keeping their money, lands and privileges. This is the entire reason for Ivan's reign: to finally smash this arrogant group. It almost tore Russia asunder more than once, especially in the constant threats of wealthy Novgorod to defect to Poland. In this vein, Ivan writes:

> Then they[5] raised traitors against us, including our uncle, Prince Andrei Ivanovich, and these traitors absconded to Novgorod[6] . . . and soon the rebellion spread to include many boyars, led by your kinsman, Prince Ivan, the son of Prince Semen, grandson of Duke Peter Romanovich, and many others. God's intervention prevented the plot from succeeding. . . . These traitors sought to hand over the cities of Radogosch, Starodub and Gomel in exchange for privileges and immunities. There is no benevolence or good will here. The moment they are insecure in their lands, they are ready to hand it over to foreigners.

From the historical facts, no one can argue with Ivan. The nature of plutocracy is to care only about the magical attributes of money in that it grants education, power, ability, moral right and other attributes merely by possessing it. The oligarchs, usually the upper levels of the elite, had no use for collective terms such as law or nation. They cared about their talisman.



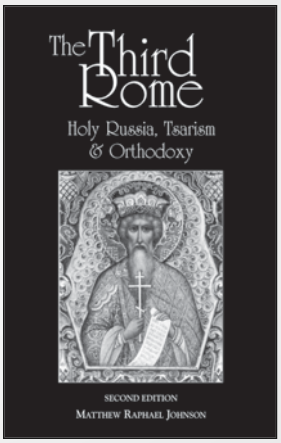
Ivan then references the poisoning of his first wife. For centuries this was attributed to the "paranoia" of Ivan. That Ivan was the subject of many poisoning attempts is now no longer subject to debate. T.D. Panina, the senior researcher for the Moscow Kremlin Museum, engaged in a painstaking study of the chemical composition of Ivan's body and other members of the royal family. Almost every member had extremely high levels of arsenic. The maximum acceptable level in the human body is 0.08 milligrams per 100 grams of body weight; for mercury, it's 0.04. Ivan had 0.15 milligrams of arsenic and a whopping 13 milligrams of mercury in his system per 100 grams. For Queen Anastasia, it was 0.8 and 0.13 respectively. Prince Ivan, the czar's son, had a very high 13 milligrams of mercury in his system. They did not spare babies either. The king's infant daughter Mary had 3.8 milligrams of arsenic in her system.[7]

This discovery shows that Ivan was not paranoid, but was the subject of a relentless boyar conspiracy. It shows that the elite would wipe out the whole family if they could. They murdered children and would stop at nothing. If Ivan was right about this, how much more is being ignored?

If that is not enough, Ivan details many of the plots

The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy

Why did the czars insist on maintaining their own currency and not hand it over to the bankers? How did the bankers react to this? The nature of autocracy is inimical to the great oligarchic interests for it controls their reach to the levers of power. In Russia, that meant real property ownership for the peasants and a system of social insurance and labor legislation second to none in the world. All of this under an absolutist system while the sweatshops dominated republican America. Why? Dr. M. Raphael Johnson's *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy* establishes the reasons why, and, in so doing, shows the true historical roots of modern Russia. All the czars and rulers of Russia are covered here, from the earliest days to Karensky. This is first-class Revisionist history, proving the link between monarchy and resistance to the great oligarchic cabals that presently rule most of the world. Vladimir Putin is mentioned as well. Softcover, 246 pages, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S., #368. Purchase from TBR Book Club, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. You may also call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com.



discussed above, showing how the oligarchy cares nothing for the people, the nation or the Orthodox faith. Hence, while Kurbsky does little more than call names in his first letter, Ivan crafts a historical work detailing specific plots, listing names and dates.

One would think that after Ivan's lengthy and detailed reply, Kurbsky would change tactics. He does no such thing, strongly suggesting he cannot do anything else. Calling Ivan a "windbag" does not help his case. Significantly, Kurbsky does show some substance and this is his admission that a unified Russia was and is a mistake. Prior to Ivan, his father and grandfather slowly built Russia from Mongol rule into a powerful state. Regions were bought, conquered or voluntarily joined Moscow under the czars Ivan III and Basil III, Ivan's father. Kurbsky says that the old line of princes had their wealth "plundered by your father and grandfather, taking all down to their last shirt." As always, when Kurbsky does get into history, it is all about elite rights to property.

This confirms Ivan's suspicions: Kurbsky rejected the entire previous two centuries of Russian policy. He rejects the rise of Moscow and the reigns of Ivan and Basil. Yet, he served Ivan with this attitude. It is easy to conclude that he deceived everyone, seeking a chance to change sides when the crown seemed weak. Worse, Kurbsky then goes on to condemn Ivan's namecalling! It is clear that the historical detail Ivan provides goes unanswered and not even an attempt is made to refute Ivan's elaborate arguments. Conceding this, Kurbsky has nothing.

Western and liberal analyses describe these exchanges as if they never read these letters. They seem to project Kurbsky's vices onto Ivan. M. Cherniavsky writes: "From his refuge, Kurbsky wrote to Ivan, and the czar answered him, pouring out a flood of invective, of rhetorical devices, of historical disquisitions, of virtually all literary forms except poetry."[8]

This is far more pronounced in Kurbsky from the start, but this is not mentioned. It can only be a form of ideological projection. Certainly, academic conformity has produced more absurd arguments. He then claims that Kurbsky was upholding the "old order" of "pious kings," which he actually rejects explicitly. Then, making this worse, he goes on to caricature Ivan's argument. He says that Ivan is really arguing that he is sinless and that the czar is inerrant.[9] Nowhere is this remotely implied. This is typical for scholarship in this field.

Anyway, Ivan's response shows his righteousness: He admits his own sins and asks for forgiveness. Of course, he's not admitting the fantasies of Kurbsky or the yellow journalists of the West, but just that he is not perfect. Ivan is, through example, expressing the idea of monarchy: to act as the symbol for the idea of the nation and its place in Christian history. The czar is the embodiment, in other words, of a nation and a people.

Kurbsky's next letter is slightly more tame, but as early as the second paragraph the hero of the urban elite can contain himself no longer. He repeats foreign rumors about executions and bloodshed, and, while not referencing them by name, speaks of the Oprichnina as the agents of this. Chances are, the oligarchy was irritated that their private armies were insufficient against elite regular forces and many families would no longer live in independent little republics of their own making.

It is noteworthy that Kurbsky several times references the Israelite King Solomon as an authority. This is not all that uncommon for the era, but the truth is that Solomon was a heretic, and died an empire builder and tyrant, using forced labor and very high taxes to create the trappings of the Assyrian or Babylonian pagan state. Part pagan and part Israelite, Solomon is the cause of the division of Old Israel and its eventual dissolution to the great empires of the region. Using Solomon as an example and holding him out as a pious authority is an admission of his own oligarchical and semi-pagan life.

Kurbsky admits to destroying part of the town of Pozega, but he argues that he spared the churches and monasteries. He blames his religiously mixed infantry for the atrocities Ivan attributes to him. He writes that these "apostates and heretics[10] without our knowledge and in

our absence, having hidden their evil plans, burned a church and a monastery." This is a very weak justification. When Ivan stormed the Bulgar trading states on the Volga, about 50% of his infantry was of Mongol or Tartar stock. Yet, despite the normal spoils being taken, no religious shrine of the Orthodox was destroyed.

Kurbsky also states that he is sending Ivan several chapters of Cicero's work, as if to say that the great Roman was in a similar position to Kurbsky. Of course, Ivan, being one of the better educated men in Europe, was quite familiar with Roman political theory. Using Cicero, like using Solomon, is symbolic. Cicero was a natural law theorist just prior to the rise of the empire under Caesar. The republican movement was really a senatorial oligarchy who would throw in their lot with Hannibal at a moment's notice. In fact, they might just play the role of Hannibal themselves. Kurbsky continues in his letter:

> The fierceness of your government destroyed more than one Nepotiana and many other innocents as well, many commanders and generals. Those performing noble and illustrious deeds with wisdom, men versed in military affairs and in the leadership of troops, you betrayed in murder, executions, and the killings of entire families without a trial and without cause. You listen only to one side, namely, your cunning flatterers, the destroyers of the fatherland.

> "Fighting oligarchy is the traditional job of any monarch and is the purpose of government.

The reference to Nepotiana might be strange to some, but he was a governor sent by St. Constantine into Phrygia in order to eliminate the other "emperors" still at large.[11] The soldiers attached to this mission began plundering homes in the area. Resistance was inevitable, and a war between the mayor and the governor became violent. St. Nicholas intervened to stop the unjust executions forced by Nepotiana. The authority of the saint was such that the governor and his men refused any further orders and defied Constantine's commands. Like Ivan, the governor stated to Constantine that plots were being hatched against him by local elites. Ultimately, justice prevailed and Nicholas was able to discern the true from the false.[12] The use of this story puts Kurbsky in the place of St. Nicholas. Like the story relates, Kurbsky accuses Ivan of consulting sorcerers to maintain power. This is ironic, since the magic arts of the Judaizer sect were the foundation of elite revolt in Novgorod.

These exchanges are only briefly summarized here, but contain an immense wealth of information on the political views that typified the two movements. Generally, Ivan lays out the scriptural and historical view of royal power, while Kurbsky either descends into namecalling or uses scattered classical references to justify his treason. However, one thing is clear: Kurbsky is not only anti-royal and anti-Ivan, he's also anti-Russian.

THE LEGEND OF ST. PHILLIP

Metropolitan Philip was a firm supporter of Moscow's centralization and Ivan's rule. There was no good reason for Ivan to murder St. Phillip. They had known each other since childhood. Further, the conspiracy against Phillip is a matter of public record, and the saint was seen as a symbol for the crown's war against oligarchy. Metropolitan Pimen was a well-known enemy of Ivan as well as Phillip. So why murder his opponent's opponent?

After the 1567 uncovering of the Fedorov plot [a plot by Ivan Fedorov and 30 Russian nobles to deliver Ivan and the Oprichniki into the hands of the Polish monarchy—Ed.], Phillip yet again spoke in favor of Ivan's policies. In fact, if Ivan were murdered, it was Phillip that would take his place. Abbott Paisius was promised a bishopric in exchange for a denunciation of Phillip. Noble plots did not neglect the church, since the crown and church had the same essential views about centralizing authority and legal reform.

In November 1568, the bishops and conspirators gathered for the sobor that was to condemn Phillip. The verdict of the council, as well as many other documents of the time, was subsequently "misplaced." The Archbishop Pimen loudly denounced Phillip and accused him of all manner of sins. As Pimen was seeking the office of metropolitan, he certainly had motive. The very fact that Ivan did not interfere in the synod seeking to condemn his ally suggests quite a bit about Ivan's personality.

Phillip was found guilty. Ivan personally rejected the decree and sought to protect Phillip, but his long-held policy was to maintain his own sphere and to permit the church to judge its own. Again, this is hardly the policy of a "tyrant." The metropolitan was arrested personally by one of the plotters, A. Basmanov, and imprisoned in the monastic enclosure and placed under the guard of another member of the cabal, Stepan Kobylina.

In the fall of 1569, Ivan realized that the synod was far from holy. He launched his own investigation into the matter as he was worried about a connection to Novgorod and the Judaizers. In other words, Phillip was being attacked by that sect. St. Phillip was now a liability to the boyars as his testimony against them would be damning. He was dead in short order. Far from wanting his death, Ivan punished the real perpetrators by exiling Paisius to Valaam, and the "guards" were banished to monasteries along with Pimen. Later on, these men, all

left alive by Ivan, wrote the vita for "St. Phillip," the man who they tried to destroy. They concocted atrocity stories to cover their own perfidy. This became "history" within a few generations.[13]

CONCLUSION

Ivan did not trust anyone connected to the elite in Moscow, so he relied on his own Glinsky relatives who did not have Moscow roots. There was no area of policy where he was not handicapped. Metropolitan St. Makarios was a partisan of Ivan and crowned him as Ivan IV on Jan. 16, 1547. The oligarchs looked on in dismay. Ivan was the first to be anointed as the emperor of all Russia. The idea of Holy Russia was made real. The noble plots were based on the rise of the Byzantine empire in Russia: a nightmare scenario for them.

The representatives of the aristocracy put the well-known Adashev and the priest Sylvester close to the throne. They were to gain the confidence of Ivan, yet, they were close to the Boyar party and Kurbsky personally. Throughout history, one of the constants is that a financial elite will never rule openly. They require a legitimate government to manipulate. This is an essential point in drawing this essay to a close.

As always, the elite require a provocation and use it as an emotional springboard to attack the legitimate government. In this case, it was the 1547 Moscow fire, killing maybe 2,500 people. The elite, led by Kurbsky, quickly and uniformly spread the rumor that the Glinksy clan did this using witchcraft. This meant Ivan.

In June, the Duma, now overconfident, accused Ivan and his relatives of this mass murder, black magic and the worst of crimes. This also meant that Ivan had no right to rule, since canon law would excommunicate anyone using such methods for any reason. As only an Orthodox person can be monarch, that would exclude someone dabbling in the black arts.

The point is that Ivan was forced to fight these accusations and plots from a very young age. He thought that by mercy, he could win these men to his side. He never could. The noble "commission" after the famed Moscow fire was not about facts, but about stirring up the population and creating "mobs" to take violent action against the crown. Ivan could not win and his reign was one of his own personal suffering and tragedy.

Ivan was a good, virtuous and enlightened leader at a time where evil was thought to have triumphed. Ivan alone kept the floodgates of anarchy closed, as they were to break down after his death. Russia, yet again, almost disappeared as most of Europe and parts of Asia swarmed this now leaderless country in the midst of a famine. In 1601, just a few years after Ivan's death, Russia was starving, leaderless and under attack. Again, under elite rule, with no ruling monarch, Russia was plunged into years of war and violence.

Fighting oligarchy has been the traditional job of any monarch and is the ultimate purpose of government. Anarchy does not mean lawlessness but the rule of the strong. Nihilism is the rule of oligarchs, "strongmen" who rise when legitimate power fails. Whether it be the Shuisky yesterday or Guzinsky today, the agenda remains the same. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Ibid.*

2 Pronina, N. (2005). *Ivan the Terrible: A Torturer or Martyr*?

3 Two works in particular are important for understanding this order and its function: Soloviev, E.A. (1997) *Ivan the Terrible*. Chelyabinsk, and Smirnov, Ivan (1944). *Ivan the Terrible*. Leningrad. These are also valuable for debunking myths such as Ivan's eight or nine wives, killing his son and mental illness. These are all stock slogans for American historians.

4 Zimin, A.A. and A.L. Horoshkevich (1982) *Russia in the Time of Ivan the Terrible*. Science Press.

5 The context suggests Ivan Belsky and Prince Semen. The latter had recently handed over Russian war plans to the Lithuanians concerning the German knights and cities.

6 By "went," Ivan means they sided with the oligarchy there in order to unseat Ivan and create a decentralized republic based on the rule of money. This is an explicit reference to the ideological and historical context. This is what was at stake.

7 Grachev, T. *The Truth About the Reign of Ivan the Terrible: Service to God and Man*. Compilation of Articles on Russian History, nd. http://itishistory.ru/1k/6-vlast23.php.

8 Cherniavsky, M (1968) "Ivan the Terrible as Renaissance Prince." *Slavic Review* 27(2): 198-199.

9 *Ibid.* 200. Cherniavsky's lack of critical skills is disgraceful. In refusing to deal with noble violence, separatism and terrorism his work becomes a caricature of history designed to ingratiate himself with powerful sources of patronage rather than to express anything meaningful.

10 He can be referring to Catholics, pagans or even Protestants, as well as Muslims.

11 The Diocletian system mandated four emperors, two for each half of the empire and a junior emperor under each.

12 Voznesenskiy, A. and Feodor Gusev (2005) *St. Nicholas*. A Publication of the Sretensky Monastery, Moscow.

13 Zimin, A.A. and A.L. Horoshkevich (1982) *Russia in the Time of Ivan the Terrible*. Science Press.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MR. O'LEARY'S COW DIDN'T DO IT

Having just received my current issue of TBR, in which I found the lead article to be about the Chicago fire [January/February 2016], I would like to pass on some related information. My grandmother, Emma Gaubert Holste, told me that she worked for Mrs. O'Leary when she was a young girl of 16. This was sometime after the fire. Mrs. O'Leary told her the facts of how the fire started. Mr. O'Leary and some of his men friends were in the barn drinking and playing cards. One of the men accidentally bumped the kerosene lantern, knocking it off the table and igniting the fire. Since the men didn't want to be blamed, and there was a cow in the barn, the cow became the source of their story, kicking the lantern over and starting the fire.

This is the story that has been perpetuated and believed ever since. As I have just reached my 82nd year, I am glad your magazine gave me the opportunity to correct the myth. I hope this will be useful information.

Del Holste
California

(An interesting story that we will accept at your word. But this does not explain the Peshtigo fire nor the other massive, widespread fires that broke out across Michigan and Wisconsin on the same day as the Chicago fire, far from Mrs. O'Leary's barn.—Ed.)

NEW PERSPECTIVE ON THE CHICAGO FIRE

The [January/February 2016] issue of The Barnes Review was superb, particularly the story about the Chicago fire. The Peshtigo fire (far worse than Chicago's terrible conflagration) is not far from Rhinelander, and is remembered by the old folks (me) as ominous, devastating—a result of deforestation of Wisconsin on a vicious scale. That a comet may have been the causative factor for all those simultaneous fires raises a new perspective. Otherwise, we are left with the notion of spontaneous combustion of all that timber "slash," which was what I was told as a child—combined with severe autumnal drought—was the cause. We had no relatives over in Peshtigo, which was not a predominantly German area, but did have a few acquaintances and friends who my grandfather said "disappeared."

M. Beilke
Wisconsin

HATED THE MARCH/APRIL 2016 ISSUE

I have subscribed to TBR for many years and have always awaited each new issue eagerly. I have sometimes, but not often, found an article that disappointed me. In the March/April 2016 issue there was only one or two that I did not find extremely disappointing. The U.S. government created ISIS and al Qaeda primarily as tools to effect regime changes but also uses them to create a very false impression of Islam among non-Muslims and also to create dissension between Sunni and Shia Muslims. On the whole, this issue looked disturbingly like propaganda written by U.S. government apologists. I am very disappointed.

Allen Larson
Via Email

LOVED THE MARCH/APRIL 2016 ISSUE

You asked for my opinion in your "Personal from the Executive Editor" column [in the March/April 2016 issue], so here it is. It's about time The Barnes Review took the gloves off and tackled the "Muslim issue." For far too long your magazine has gone soft on them, in my opinion. The crime and rapes these "refugees" are perpetrating in Europe is abominable. The uneducated ones are savages and have been since the days of their so-called "prophet," who was nothing more than a brutal warlord. Kudos to your staff for exposing the threat Islam poses to the West. And I know, personally. I was stationed in the Mideast 20 years ago and, even then, my wife was scared to go outside at night. They have been trying to wipe out Christians for over 1,000 years and it's time we all told the truth and stop "turning the other cheek."

I believe the Muslims should stay the [heck] out of Europe, America and all Western nations—and we should stay out of theirs. The U.S. has no business getting involved in making more war on Muslims or anyone else. Always stress that point.

Fred Miller
Tennessee

WHERE IS AMERICA HEADED?

A great many Americans are as concerned as Donald Trump about the millions of illegals swarming into the U.S. across the open Mexican border. As the "swarm" continues, it will become politically impossible to stop it. Mexico and the U.S. will become effectively one Spanish-speaking country, closely linked with all of Latin America. Ethnically-based street battles will become common. Many English-speaking Americans will migrate with their families to other English-speaking countries.

Within a generation, America will become an unrecognizable, alien country. Perhaps if Americans unite now to halt it, it might be stopped. But there is no sign that they are concerned, much less alarmed.

It seems more probable that America will self-destruct within just a few years. Take my advice and start thinking about where you want to migrate.

Cushman Cunningham
Florida

CHERISHED MEMORY

One of our cherished memories, from very long ago, is having witnessed the great German leader [Adolf Hitler] during one of his cavalcade tours of Berlin of the 1930s. The two of us were very young. We had a curbside view and were very proud of the leader of our country. It is a memory we rarely share with others.

For many years we were reluctant to speak out in defense of Hitler, but the more we learned the truth about the man and the times, the more we felt vindicated in admiring his great leadership and statesmanship and the prosperity he facilitated for Germany in the 1930s. In spite of the infamous declaration of war against Germany in 1933, Hitler was able to unite Europe for a common defense of the continent.

But what happened next was hard to believe. Even today it is hard to fathom. No one—not Hitler, not the decisionmakers, not anyone—ever imagined that the most powerful and free nation on the planet would side with the communist enemy then threatening Europe. Germany was totally destroyed and Europe was left defenseless. The country of our ancestors and the Europe of today seems utterly lost—without an identity, without a leader.

It saddens us. But we hope and pray.

The Barnes Review has become our foremost source of information that matters. We deeply admire and highly praise the ongoing search for truth that defines TBR and the work being done by the editors, contributors and supporters. Bless you all.

Edith and Gerta
Canada

Report Attempts to Smear WWII German Hero

On March 27, 2016, Dan Raviv and Yossi Melman published an astonishing story in The Forward, *a left-leaning Jewish print and on-line periodical. The two journalist-authors claimed to reveal that, on Sept.11, 1962, a German rocket scientist working for Egypt, Heinz Krug, was murdered by a Mossad agent—none other than World War II Germany's famous commando, SS Lt. Col. Otto Skorzeny.*

The decorated soldier, known for rescuing Benito Mussolini, kidnapping Admiral Horthy, and for daring escapes, allegedly turned traitor on National Socialism, because he supposedly feared murder at the hands of Israel's Mossad. This highly unlikely scenario is made ridiculous by an account of the purportedly sexually charged first meeting of Skorzeny and his wife with two Mossad recruiters, also male and female.

In the interest of learning the truth, TBR assistant editor Ronald L. Ray decided to e-mail the Jewish authors of the article, "The Nazi Who Became a Mossad Hitman."

✠ ✠ ✠

Dear Mr. Raviv & Mr. Melman:

I have just read your article in *The Forward* about how SS-Lt. Col. Skorzeny allegedly worked as an assassin for Mossad. Needless to say, many elements of the story appear outlandish and oddly juxtaposed, as some of those commenting on the website have noted.

If the story is in fact true, as you claim, it would be something stunning. However, too much of it departs from the realm of the reasonable, given the overall political and historical situation in which it would have had to occur. Primary in this is the claim that Skorzeny turned traitor on all he believed in for so long, because he was afraid of being murdered. Not very likely on the part of a hardened SS veteran, who was a master of secret operations and escapes.

I am a freelance writer and do some work for a history magazine. As such, I am interested in definitive, documentary proof of the truth of what you allege. What evidence can you provide to me, which would prove your story? Do you have receipts for payment? Signed and dated protocols or diaries from either Skorzeny or the Mossad? Anything other than what appears to be merely inventive fantasy?

OTTO SKORZENY

I am prepared to present this unusual account to our readers, but I am not prepared to accept the testimony of alleged "eyewitnesses," all from one side of the events, especially when at least some of those witnesses are—as members of the intelligence community—necessarily accustomed to lying. All counter-witnesses are conveniently dead.

Please be so kind as to provide verifiable evidence of the truth of what you write about Skorzeny to me. I am not asking you to reveal names of sources, if that might endanger them. I am more interested in hard evidence, which in this case would likely be either documentary or photographic. Since you have written your story already, that evidence must already be available for you to share immediately and not require a delay which would raise suspicions of its being manufactured.

Please excuse my skepticism, but in this day of journalists who are nothing more than mouthpieces and spies for intelligence agencies, pushing propaganda onto the masses, I believe that skepticism is warranted, just as it would be, if someone claimed Menachem Begin had been a spy for the Nazis.

Thank you for your earliest response!

Best regards,
Ronald L. Ray

✠ ✠ ✠

Thanks for your comments—and your questions. I'm afraid we're not able to add anything at this time.

Best wishes,
Dan Raviv

✠ ✠ ✠

Dear Mr. Raviv:

Thank you for your quick response. However, I am disappointed that you feel that you are unable to add anything of substance at the present. Claims as unusual as yours about Skorzeny demand documentation—and documentation which should be freely available at that.

Ought one to conclude, then, that there is *no* documentary, photographic, or other evidence to support your claims, apart from clearly unreliable "eyewitnesses?" Or, if there is such evidence, why are you unable or unwilling to share it, since providing the information would be in the service of the truth? Is your story in fact merely a propaganda piece?

These are questions which deserve an answer, and I look forward to your response.

Thanks again!
Ron Ray

✠ ✠ ✠

Not unexpectedly, no further answer was received from either Raviv or Melman. We conclude that the story is just another Big Lie, but feel free to read it for yourself. You can read the truth about Otto Skorzeny, however, in *For Germany: The Otto Skorzeny Memoirs*, available from TBR Book Club.

For Germany
The Otto Skorzeny Memoirs

Otto Skorzeny was called "the most dangerous man in Europe," and for good reason. One of the most awe-inspiring personalities of WWII, his many hair-raising exploits—at the direct orders of Hitler—made the man a legend in his own time. His rescue of Mussolini from the Gran Sasso Fortress was just one of those exploits. Find out the truth about "Scarface Skorzeny," a first-class gentleman, scholar, family man and dedicated comrade. Deluxe binding, beautiful hardcover, 528 pages, 248 illustrations and photos, extensively footnoted and indexed, #429, *$49* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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